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CITY REFORM.

Ingersoll Compelled to Appear in Court.

Proceedings in His Case Yesterday Before Judge Ingraham.

Donnarumma Before the United States Assessor.

How Garvey Used Him to Plunder the Treasury.

Important Address from the Reform Democracy.

A Personal Explanation from Keyser on His Bills.

INGERSOLL IN COURT.

The Suit Against the Wealthy Chairmaker—Motion to Compel His Examination—Efforts of His Counsel to Avoid Examination.

As already published in the TIMES, an order had been issued in the suit brought by Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER against JAMES H. INGERSOLL, the renowned Corporation chair-maker, to compel the latter to submit to an examination personally, and of his books and accounts with the City *de bene esse*. In pursuance of this order a subpœna *duces tecum* was issued returnable on Friday morning. This subpœna, however, was found to have been erroneously served on the father instead of the son, and it became necessary to serve a second, which was made returnable yesterday morning at 10 o'clock A. M. before the Judge sitting in Supreme Court, Chambers. The form of the subpœna served is as follows: "The People of the State of New-York, to JAMES H. INGERSOLL, greeting: We command you that all business and excuses laid aside, you appear and attend before the Justice of the Supreme Court holding Chambers, new County Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify and give evidence in a certain action now pending undetermined in the said Court between WM. F. HAVEMEYER, plaintiff, and JAMES H. INGERSOLL, impleaded with others, defendant, on the part of the plaintiff, and that you bring with you and produce, at the same time and place aforesaid, a certain and all books and vouchers relating to your business and accounts with the City or the County of New-York in 1869 and 1870, now in your custody, and all other deeds, evidences, and writings, which you have in your custody or power, concerning the premises. And for a failure to attend you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to pay all loss and damage sustained thereby to the party aggrieved, and forfeit $50 in addition thereto. Witness, Hon. D. INGRAHAM, Justice. CHARLES E. LOEW, Clerk. MILLER, STOUGHTENBURG and PECKHAM, attorneys for plaintiffs."

A few moments after 10 Judge FULLERTON, who, with Messrs. STOUGHTON and ROOT represents Mr. INGERSOLL, appeared in Court, followed soon after by Messrs. BARLOW, PECKHAM and BARRETT, representing the plaintiff. At about 10:20, Judge INGRAHAM having taken his seat on the bench, Mr. PECKHAM, of counsel for plaintiff, arose and stated to the Court that the summons against INGERSOLL was returnable at 10 o'clock.

The Court inquired if it was not returnable before Judge BARNARD.

Mr. PECKHAM replied that it was returnable before him, (Judge INGRAHAM,) Judge BARNARD having so made it, as he was the Judge sitting in Chambers.

Mr. FULLERTON, of counsel for INGERSOLL, then arose and asked the Court for delay. Mr. STOUGHTON, his associate, he said, had been called to Brooklyn, but would return with all possible dispatch, probably in a few moments, and he desired that the matter await his return. He did not mean to be understood, however, that they would then be ready to go on with the defendant's examination. On the contrary, they purposed moving to vacate the order, on papers now being prepared, on the ground that it was improvidently granted.

Gen. BARLOW, of counsel for plaintiff, here inquired what the opposing counsel meant by a few moments. It was now 10½ o'clock, and the Court adjourned at 12.

Judge INGRAHAM said they would wait a few minutes longer.

Up to this point the discussion had proceeded without exciting any unusual attention, there being but very few in Court; but evidently the report had begun to circulate that the matter was up, and in ten or fifteen minutes the Court-room became crowded by lawyers, City officials and citizens generally.

At 10:40, Judge INGRAHAM said he thought they had waited a reasonable time.

Mr. FULLERTON—I move to lay this examination over until Monday, for the purpose of affording us an opportunity to prepare and serve papers to be used on the motion to set aside this order. Your Honor is aware of the fact that this is an action brought by Mr. HAVEMEYER as a resident and a tax-payer of the City of New-York, and we think he has no standing in Court.

Judge INGRAHAM—You can make a motion to set aside the order.

Mr. PECKHAM—We submit that it is necessary that INGERSOLL appear in Court in obedience to the subpœna, before a motion can be made to set aside the order.

At the request of Ex-Judge BARRETT, the Court directed that JAMES H. INGERSOLL be called, and Mr. FULLERTON responded "Here."

Judge INGRAHAM—That is not sufficient; he must appear in person. They have a right to call him and then take what course they see fit.

Mr. PECKHAM—What excuse have you for not being ready? INGERSOLL was served on Monday.

Mr. FULLERTON—That may be, but I was only notified yesterday.

Mr. PECKHAM—I move for an attachment, your Honor.

Mr. FULLERTON—Well, if you are anxious to complicate this litigation, go ahead.

Mr. PECKHAM—Our only remedy is to ask for an attachment.

Mr. FULLERTON—Your Honor said we could read affidavits on this motion.

Judge INGRAHAM—If you have affidavits, you can read them.

Mr. FULLERTON—We are satisfied with that ruling, but the affidavits we desire to read under that order are not prepared—the whole of them. Mr. INGERSOLL will be present; he is now engaged in another part of the building.

Judge INGRAHAM—A person called here as a witness has no right to be engaged in another part of the building.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—Let the man appear.

Mr. FULLERTON—He will be here, but I mean that he shall enjoy his rights. All that I want is a fair chance, and that I mean to have.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—He should come here in obedience to the order of this Court. He should attend to the fulfillment of his duties as well as the enjoyment of his rights.

Mr. FULLERTON—He will be here before the adjournment of the Court. Suddenly casting an eye toward the door, he added: He is in Court now.

All eyes were now turned in search of INGERSOLL, while Ex-Judge BARRETT said: "Let him be sworn."

Mr. FULLERTON—I desire time to get my affidavits ready, and there will be important questions of law to be discussed. I therefore ask that it stand over until Monday.

Judge INGRAHAM—Let the case stand over until Monday at 11 o'clock.

Ex-Judge BARRETT—We think your Honor has no jurisdiction over him unless he is sworn.

Judge INGRAHAM—I think I have; at least, if he does not appear, I shall exercise jurisdiction over him.

The argument on the motion to vacate the order was accordingly postponed until Monday, (to-morrow,) at 11 A. M.

Toward the close of the discussion, Mr. STOUGHTON came into Court, and stated that they had no disposition to delay, but merely asked a reasonable time to prepare the affidavits necessary in the case.

The case having been disposed of for the day, the large crowd dispersed, each one inquiring from his neighbor, "Which is INGERSOLL? Which is INGERSOLL?" The great chair-maker, however, did not make himself known, and generally escaped recognition.

DONNARUMMA'S CASE.

The Fresco Artist Before the United States Assessor—His Statement Under Oath.

In the TIMES of recent date full exposure was made of the forgery of Mr. PHILIP DONNARUMMA's name on two of the County warrants for upward of $63,000. Our readers will remember the emphatic statements of the fresco artist that he had never done any work for the City or County unless as Mr. ANDREW J. GARVEY'S foreman, and that he had never received any warrants or checks from the Controller for any amount.

Yesterday Mr. DONNARUMMA was summoned to appear before Internal Revenue Assessor FRIEDSON, of the Third District, in which he resides, to testify concerning his income for the year 1869, during which the forged warrants were drawn. The oath having been administered, the examination proceeded as follows:

ASSESSOR—Mr. DONNARUNNA, of course you are aware of the purpose for which you were requested to be in attendance at this office this morning. My duty is to see that the law regarding the assessments and collections of income tax is properly enforced, and while I am willing to perform that duty fully, I will give you every opportunity to defend yourself against the complaints which have been made of you. You are recommended to me as an honorable man, and I am the more anxious you should set yourself in a proper position. Looking over the records of the office, I find that in the year 1869, you made no return of taxable property with the exception of a gold watch on which you paid $1.

Mr. DONNARUMA—That is so, Sir.

ASSESSOR—According to the books of the Controller of the City of New-York, it appears that on the 28th day of December, 1869, you received $33,283, and on the 1st of the same month a further sum of $33,129 89, making a total of $66,412 89. Now, of this sum, twenty per cent. at least should be a net profit. One-fifth of $66,000 would be upward of $13,000, and the tax on that amount would be about $450. Unless you can give an explanation of these circumstances, I shall be obliged to resort to unpleasant measures.

Mr. DONNARUMMA—The explanation is, that I know nothing at all about these sums you mention, as having been received by me from the City.

ASSESSOR—You have not received any money from the City?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I never had anything to do with the City Government.

ASSESSOR—You claim you received from Mr. GARVEY so much a week for personal services as superintendent?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Yes, Sir. I also enployed the laborers, and charged the expense to him.

ASSESSOR—I find in the Controller's books you have indorsed these bills—that they bear your signature! Do you claim you know nothing of these checks?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I know nothing of them.

ASSESSOR—You have not signed them?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No, Sir.

ASSESSOR—Nor indorsed them?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No, Sir.

ASSESSOR—You claim you were simply employed by Mr. GARVEY as superintendent, and got so much for your labor in that capacity?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Yes, Sir.

ASSESSOR—Then you don't know who has drawn this money?

Mr. DONNARUMMA, (shrugging his shoulders)—I suppose Mr. GARVEY drew this money; no one else that I know of.

ASSESSOR—You never filed a bill in the Controller's office?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No, Sir.

ASSESSOR—What was your income during the year 1869?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—One hundred dollars per week when there was work. I did not work all the time.

ASSESSOR—You can't tell how many weeks during 1869 you were employed by GARVEY?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—About nine or ten months; I will not be positive, but I think that is about the time.

ASSESSOR—Have you worked for any one else in that time?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I cannot recollect.

ASSESSOR—Have you worked for Mr. GARVEY only around the City Hall, or have you also done work for him for private individuals.

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I only worked around the City Hall, the Court-house, and the armories.

ASSESSOR—You were paid $100 a week while you were steadily employed?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Yes; I was not paid for idle time. If I worked for only two or three days in the week I was only paid for the work done.

ASSESSOR—Have you done any work for Mr. GARVEY in 1870?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Yes, I have.

ASSESSOR—You received no money from the Controller directly?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No.

ASSESSOR—Have you signed any warrants?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No, Sir.

ASSESSOR—Indorsed nothing whatever?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No, Sir.

ASSESSOR—You received all from Mr. GARVEY?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Yes, Sir.

ASSESSOR—How much money did you receive from Mr. GARVEY during the year 1870?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—About $3,000.

ASSESSOR—If I understand you, you claim that the signatures to these warrants or vouchers are forgeries?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—Call them what you like, they are not mine; I never signed them.

ASSESSOR—Have you any idea who signed your name to these vouchers?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I suppose Mr. GARVEY.

ASSESSOR—Have you seen these vouchers?

Mr. DONNARUMMA—No; they were never presented to me.

ASSESSOR—You have been represented to me as an honorable man. How is it that while these exposures have been made in the three daily journals, and you were stated to have signed these warrants and drawn these sums of money, you did not come out and denounce it as untrue?

Mr. DONNARUMMA (shrugging his shoulders, and evidently wishing to avoid an answer)—I don't know.

ASSESSOR—I find those two checks I have referred to already are signed differently. The first is signed "Philip F. Dummey" and the other "Philip F. Dummin."

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I know how to write and to spell my name, and I always spell it the same. I could not have made this mistake.

ASSESSOR—Then you claim that you never had any transaction with the City Government?

Mr. DONNARUMHA—Never.

ASSESSOR—I expected to have made an assessment against you for at least $5,000, considering the amounts you were represented as having received from the City Government.

Mr. DONNARUMMA—I wish I could get the work of the City for one year, and it would be all right. I would then willingly pay the tax. I am only a poor man, dependent on my labor for my support.

Mr. DONNARUMMA was given to the end of the present month to pay the tax, and having signed his name to the deposition, left the Assessor's office.

THE REFORM DEMOCRACY.

Address of the Anti-Ring Delegation to the Rochester Convention—A Review of Their Proceedings.

The following address has been issued by the delegates sent by the Reform Democracy of this City to the Rochester Convention:

To the Democratic Electors of the City of New-York:

Your delegation to the Democratic State Convention at Rochester, duly elected in accordance with the usages of the Democratic Party, state: The delegates at Rochester duly elected from the twenty-one Assembly districts of the City of New-York to the Democratic State Convention, being impressed with the strongest feelings of abhorrence and indignation at the robberies and perjuries conceded to have been committed by men who, nevertheless, assume today to act as leaders and standard-bearers of the Democracy of that city:

Resolved, First—That we hereby protest against their acts, which are destroying all that is dear to us as men and citizens.

Second—That we are resolved to maintain the honesty and purity of the time-honored Democracy of the State of New-York, and extend the hand of kindly greeting and fellowship to every Democratic brother responding to the calls of patriotism and justice; but will have no part or union with the perpetrators of these crimes, or those who now support them.

Upon the assembling of the Convention, your delegation attended in a body, prepared to present their credentials, and to demand their admission upon the floor as delegates. Immediately after the election of temporary officers, the roll of the Convention was called, and the temporary Secretary omitted the County of New-York from such call, and stated that the seats of delegates from that County were contested.

Thereupon a communication was immediately presented to the Convention from the delegates elected by Tammany Hall, waiving their alleged right to participate in the proceedings of the Convention, in consequence of grave charges involving the integrity of prominent members of their organization, and as soon as the same was read, Mr. DE WITT, a delegate from Kings County, offered the following resolution:

No delegation being now present from New-York having the prestige of regularity, or having been elected in conformity with the call of the State Central Committee; therefore,

Resolved, That in the call of the roll New-York be omitted in the future proceedings of this body, and no delegation be deemed as sitting from that locality."

And called for the previous question thereon, which was immediately ordered by the Convention, the effect of which was to cut off debate, and the resolution was immediately adopted, and all debate thereon and the presentation of the claims of your delegates was thereby prevented.

Upon the adjournment of the Convention your delegates met, and resolved to persist in obtaining a hearing before the Convention relative to their right to sit as members of that body. At the afternoon session of the Convention an adjournment took place, no business having been transacted, except the appointment of committees, and, among others, a committee on credentials. Thereupon your delegation at once proceeded to the room of the Committee, and presented their credentials, and demanded admission to the Convention as the sole and only representatives of the Democratic electors of the City and County of New-York. At the evening session of the Convention the Committee on Credentials made a report entirely ignoring your delegation, and making no reference to the claims presented to them.

Your delegation, nevertheless, determined not to abandon the field without making one more effort, through their friends in the Convention, to obtain their just demands, and at the session of the Convention, on the following morning, the 5th of October, were able to secure the adopton, by a large majority, of the following resolution:

Resolved, That hereafter no delegate shall be received from the City of New-York as a member of a State Convention unless he shall have been elected by an Assembly District Convention, as delegates are now chosen in the several counties of the State, and that he shall present a certificate of election from the Convention of said Assembly District, so that each Assembly District shall have an organization originated with the Democratic voters thereof, without the call of any central or county authority, which shall be separate and independent, and have relations only with the State Convention, and that in the organization and proceedings of the State Conventions, each District shall be separately called, and each delegate shall individually announce his vote.

It is hardly necessary to call your attention to the fact that by this resolution the prestige of "regularity" of Tammany Hall is destroyed, and the independent Assembly district takes its place, and the result will necessarily be a complete reorganization of the party in this City. It is gratifying to feel that if we have not obtained all that we desired, we secured at all events the passage of this important resolution. At this second day's session also, the reading of the credentials of your delegation, and the presentation of their claims at the bar of the Convention was demanded and obtained. These claims and our views were fully and earnestly presented by three members of your delegation, and a letter from the Hon. CHARLES O'CONOR was read sustaining them. No action, however, was taken by the Convention upon the credentials of your delegation, nor were they admitted to their seats in the Convention as they demanded. The lateness of the hour at which claims were heard, the press of business before the Convention, and the desire of its members to return to their homes, undoubtedly contributed something toward this unsatisfactory result, and it is to be hoped that, if your delegation had succeeded on the previous day in obtaining a hearing before the Convention, they would have obtained their full rights as the representatives of the Democracy of the City of New-York. Although your delegation took no direct part in framing the platform of the Convention, they especially approve of the measures of reform recommended by the resolutions adopted by that body.

It remains for you and the other Democratic electors of the State to see that these resolutions are sustained by means of the election of honest and incorruptible men to the next Legislature, and by the rejection of every candidate tainted in even the slightest degree by affiliation with the Tammany Ring. In conclusion, we are of the opinion that in spite of the desperate struggle of the Tammany leaders, aided as they were by a few corrupt men, a success has been obtained for honest Democrats. The Tammany delegation conscious of guilt, and not daring to appear upon the floor of the Convention, has been compelled to withdraw, and the Tammany organization of this City will be prostrated if you avail yourself of the opportunity and follow up the partial success which has been obtained. Energetic efforts, vigorously and resolutely made, will drive the Ring tyrants from whatever remains to them of power and influence. To that end we are convinced that it is of the greatest importance that you should nominate men of the highest character for intelligence and integrity to the Legislature. There is not a doubt that if judicious selections are made, you will be able to elect them by overwhelming majorities. Then the speedy and utter downfall of the Tammany Ring is assured. Then some portion of the millions they have stolen may be recovered for our plundered fellow-citizens.

Let no exertions, therefore, be spared to accomplish these results—to vindicate and redeem the honor of the Democratic Party and our rights as citizens and Democrats, and to emancipate ourselves from the vicious tyranny of a few men to which we have been so long subjected. Let us pledge ourselves to use every means in our power through the ballot-box and through the Courts of justice to accomplish these desirable ends, and to bring the criminals who disgrace the Democratic Party to restitution and condign punishment.

Delegates—First District, Geo. W. McLean; Second District, Abraham R. Lawrence; Third District, Max Goepp; Fourth District, Wm. E. Curtis; Fifth District, Edward Schlichting; Sixth District, Marcus Otterbourg; Seventh District, Augustus Schell; Eighth District, Edmund Randolph Robinson; Ninth District, John C. Havemeyer; Tenth District, Magnus Gross; Eleventh District, Oswald Ottendorfer; Twelfth District, John McCool; Thirteenth District, Joseph Blumenthal; Fourteenth District, John W. Chanler; Fifteenth District, Thos. A. Ledwith; Sixteenth District, Edward Cooper; Seventeenth District, Oliver Charlick; Eighteenth District, Christian Schwartzwalder; Nineteenth District, Roswell D. Hatch; Twentieth District, Thomas J. McCahill; Twenty-first District, Wm. H. Wickham.

KEYSER'S COMPLICITY.

Startling Revelations Shortly to be Made Public—Jackson S. Schultz and Keyser's Deed of Trust—What Keyser's Friends Say.

The evidence which JOHN H. KEYSER, the plumber, who received $1,231,817 76 in two and a half years for plumbing and iron work in the County Court-house and armories, and $1,149,874 50 for similar work upon the City buildings, has given against his more guilty confederates to Mr. JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, is likely to fall like a bombshell into the camp of the plunderers. It will prove that extensive forgeries were repeatedly committed in the County Auditor's office, and will, beyond a doubt, lead to the discovery of the persons who received the money that was stolen. Mr. SCHULTZ positively refuses to impart any information on the subject of Mr. KEYSER's transactions other than the fact that he holds from him the $600,000 in trust to reimburse the City and County for any overcharges he may have made. Mr. SCHULTZ, however, assured the representative of the TIMES yesterday afternoon that just as soon as it was deemed expedient, or, in other words, would not affect the prosecution of the war upon the thieves, the statement of Mr. KEYSER would be made public. Mr. KEYSER's friends say that he is not willing to admit that he has been intentionally guilty of fraud, but acknowledges that he incautiously became an instrument by means of which large frauds were perpetrated. Without giving names his friends state that the following are substantially the facts as given to the Committee of Seventy:

Mr. KEYSER was engaged to do large quantities of plumbing for the City and County offices. At various times he presented his bills for payment, but excuses were made from day to day, and his money was not forthcoming. KEYSER had a large force of men at work, and had contracted for material to large amounts, which embarrassed his finances very seriously. It was finally suggested to him by an agent of the Ring to employ some person, (of course another agent,) who had influence with the City authorities, to get his bill paid. To this, after much hesitation, he assented, and his money came without further delay. For this service he was charged an enormous commission by the agent of the Ring. Afterward the same course was pursued with all his bills, and they admit that Mr. KEYSER added the amount of the commission paid to the face of the bill. Other friends of the ruined man assert that Mr. KEYSER never signed vouchers for the amounts claimed to have been paid to him, but state that such vouchers are forgeries, made up in the Finance Department, the money for which was never paid Mr. KEYSER. Beyond a doubt the disclosure of Mr. KEYSER will be the most important information yet obtained by the Reform Association, as it relates to the division of the money stolen from the Treasury, and it is loudly proclaimed by some of the most eminent legal gentlemen at the New-York Bar that not even District-Attorney GARVIN can refuse to prosecute, or Mayor HALL's Grand Jury to bring a true bill against any man or men criminally implicated in the most stupendous frauds of the age.

KEYSER'S DEFENSE.

An Appeal for Arrest of Judgment—The Money Assigned Not Refunded—Mr. Keyser's House, Island and Statuary Fully Appraised.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Press have misapprehended the nature of my assignments to JACKSON S. SCHULTZ, and have misconstrued his statements to the Committee of Seventy. The error does me great injustice, and I desire promptly to correct and explain.

During a period of nearly three months the Press and the public have alleged that I have defrauded the City out of large sums of money, it being variously estimated at from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000. I have been threatened with civil suits and criminal prosecutions. It has been charged that I have burned my books and have been making preparations to abscond. I have remained silent under these accusations, hoping the time would soon arrive when they might be judged dispassionately by the public, my transactions with the City Government investigated by competent authority and their character and my character vindicated before the world. The grievous injustice done me by some of the daily journals compels me to speak out now.

I have not burned my books. I have not intended and don't intend to abscond. I have even refused to take the recreation in the county which my physician advised me, and which I felt was necessary to my health, and which is usual at this season of the year, lest it might be interpreted into flight.

I have been at all times ready and willing to explain to the Committee of Seventy, and have explained to them whenever they desired it, the nature of my business with the City, and offered my books in vindication of my assertions in that respect.

I have sometimes been compelled to sell my claims against the City, in order to raise the sums necessary to carry on my extensive mechanical operations, but such sales have never been made with any intention on my part to defraud the City or to enable others to do so. For every dollar which I have received from the City I have given full value in labor and materials, and the City is now indebted to me in about $300,000, which I have honestly earned, and it can be traced and identified.

I have done work for the City and County since 1864, and the bills paid in 1869 and 1870 are for work covering the entire period since then. This work has been done upon all the City and County buildings, and it embraces plumbing, gas work, all the stove and heating work, nearly all the roofing and repairs to the roofs, mason work, chimney work, iron-railing and repairs to the various City parks, all kinds of castings for the Croton Water and Sewer Departments, and Bureau of Lamps and Gas. Added to this, I have had the exclusive work during the past two years of the repairs on the streets, connected with the sewers and culverts, and with new sewers and alterations.

I am now completing sewer repairs and alterations at Forty-sixth-street and East River, and other work of the Sewer and Croton Boards, to suspend which would entail great damage to the health and comfort of the public.

To enable me to do all this work properly, and so that it should be of permanent utility, I have been at great expense in erecting foundries, constructing moulds and patterns, and in making necessary experiments.

For this vast total of labor and materials I have received no more than a just and fair compensation. The published accounts charged that I have received upward of $2,000,000 from the Treasury. Among the warrants which purport to have been paid to me for County work alone there are upward of $800,000 which I never received nor saw, and the indorsements on which, in my name, are clear and unmistakable forgeries. It was, nevertheless urged by many who have long been my personal friends that I may have been in some matters negligent, and that I might be held to a responsibility to the City on that account, and to meet the charges that I intend to abscond and defraud the City out of any claims which might, in any event, be found against me, I assigned property sufficient to cover any such claim, in trust, to discharge it when properly established. I did so, however, claiming, and I still claim, that the result of an accounting will show that the City is indebted to me, and not I to the City.

While I am answering publicly some of the questions which have been put to me, I should like to answer the query which has been so often made: "Who is the Co. of KEYSER & Co." It has been said that WM. M. TWEED is my partner. He is not now and never has been my partner, or interested with me in any way in any business operation. The only "Co." which I have had for years have been my employes and clerks, who have received a percentage upon the amount of business done in lieu of salary, and last year I divided among them about $35,000 according to their positions and ability.

The name "JOHN H. KEYSER & Co." was established many years ago, when I had a business partner, and was afterward continued because of its value as a designation well known to my customers and the trade generally. It has been also publicly stated that I have repeatedly failed in business and have never paid my debts. This is untrue. At my first failure I paid every dollar of indebtedness in full. At my second, when I had two partners, I paid in full my own share, and the whole of the confidentials to the last penny, and received an honorable release from my creditors. My business transactions will compare favorably, I am confident, with those of any merchant in this City.

As to the amount of my property, I do not own a dollar's worth which I have not fairly earned. I occupy a plain house in the City, which I bought for $12,000 in 1861. My "island," about which so much has been said, I purchased in 1857 for $1,500. The house upon it, alleged to have cost half a million of dollars, I erected under contract for $4,600, and have since expended $7,000 upon it in extensions and improvements. The salt meadows adjoining, I have purchased at various times since for about $1,400. The other expenses about the place have consisted of moderate repairs and trifling improvements from year to year. My "costly statuary" was bought of Mr. YOUNGS, corner of Third-street and the Bowery, for $300, and the principal value of the place arises from its location, and the rise of suburban property at Norwalk. The rest of my earnings, beyond the capital necessarily employed in my business, I have devoted to the founding and maintaining of the hospital, corner of Avenue D and Tenth-street, and other charities which approved my judgment.

I have never before alluded to these enterprises in public, nor should I now do so, except to repel the charge that I have amassed a large fortune, and devoted my money to luxurious and ostentatious living.

In conclusion, I can only say that during all my residence in this City I have striven to deserve, acquire and retain a good character among my fellow-men, and I believe that in the end I shall not be found to have forfeited the esteem of those whose good opinion I have so long respected and enjoyed. Let me add, also, that I have made no "confession," for I know nothing to confess. JOHN K. KEYSER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

Department of Public Works.

In an interview with Mr. TWEED yesterday, that gentleman stated that on Monday he should send a reply to Deputy Controller GREEN'S letter published in the TIMES. The carrying on of the Croton Works, he said, was an act of necessity, far more so than the construction or repairs of docks, and that if bonds could not be issued for the purpose, he would himself provide the necessary funds. He had no fear that he should not be repaid. The bookkeeper of the Department of Public Works, it seems, claims that the balances of appropriations standing to the credit of the Department, are much larger than those given by the Deputy Controller.

Paying Laborers.

The City Pay-master yesterday settled the claims of 345 laborers, who have been at work for the Croton Department laying small pipes. The amount disbursed was $15,990.

Receipts of Taxes.

The taxes on personal estate and banking institutions continue to come in freely. Yesterday the sum of $235,805 05 was received, making, with the $914,229 04 previously paid in, a total of $1,150,034 09.

Movements of the Mayor.

The Mayor arrived at his office early yesterday, bearing in hand a translation, splendidly bound, of *Homer's Odessy*, a leaf of which was turned down at the word "lotos." The Mayor is a prominent member of the Lotos Club, and, as the Club is about to have a joint meeting with the Sorosis Club, it is presumed that he is preparing an oration for the occasion. After writing a message to the Common Council, which will be delivered on Monday, in relation to new stage-routes, and preparing a document to be delivered to the various political organizations on the appointment of inspectors of election, "his Honor" left, and attended meetings of the Health Board and Police Commissioners.

The Carpet Investigation—Interview with Mr. H. B. Claflin—He is of Opinion that the Times Has Really Done a Great Work.

A TIMES reporter yesterday interviewed Mr. H. B. CLAFLIN, the large dry-goods merchant, in reference to the City Hall carpets, the exorbitant expenditure on which has been the subject of general public disapprobation. Mr. CLAFLIN was found in his office, in his monster dry-goods establishment, corner of West Broadway and Worth-street. In reply to our reporter, he said he was not at present at liberty to communicate what he knew with reference to the examination of the carpets, and the conclusion arrived at regarding the fraudulent outlay on them. He and Mr. DONALDSON, President of the Bank of North America, were superintending the examination which was being made by several very excellent experts of their choosing. These men had been engaged at their work for the past few days and had finished it yesterday. All the carpet had been carefully measured with a rule, and their exact dimensions had been discovered to within an eighth of an inch. They had yesterday read a statement of the result of their investigation to the joint Subcommittees at whose solicitation they engaged in the work. Mr. CLAFLIN here remarked somewhat emphatically, "Not alone have the carpets been measured with great precision, but their value has been also estimated with very great accuracy, and the result will not be laid before the Committee in printed form for a few days. About Wednesday next, or Thursday at the furthest, the Press will be furnished with full particulars of the examination, but not until then."

The reporter here said: Mr. CLAFLIN, judging from your conversation, one would be inclined to believe that you are of opinion that the City Government have been guilty of a very extravagant expenditure?

Mr. CLAFLIN—That's hardly the word to use; its——

Here Mr. CLAFLIN, as if a sudden idea had seized him, refrained from saying any more on this point. After some further conversation, the interview terminated by Mr. CLAFLIN making use of the following expression: "The TIMES has really done a great deal of good work for the City."

Exhibit of the Public Park Commission—Nearly $3,000,000 Expended in Three Months.

The following communication was sent yesterday from the Treasurer of the Department of Parks to the Deputy Controller, Mr. GREEN:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 7, 1871.

To Hon. Andrew H. Green, Deputy Controller:

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 5th inst., calling on this Department to report to you its expenditures, &c., I have to say that there has been no meeting of our Board since its receipt, and I have no answer to make on its behalf.

I suppose there is no one who knows better than yourself that under the laws and existing ordinances affecting our City Government, there is no power vested in the Controller's or any other Department to call upon us to make a report on any subject, that power being vested in the Mayor alone as Chief Magistrate. Still, there appears to me no objection to communicating to you the same information we are daily giving to the Press reporters, and the public generally, in respect to our accounts, and, indeed, all other matters within our Department, as to which inquiries may be made from motives of curiosity, or otherwise.

As our accounts up to the 1st of each month are always made up by our book-keeper within a few days thereafter, I requested our Controller, Mr. VAN NORT, to have the usual statement prepared for general information and for my use.

He has done so, and a copy of which I inclose.

As public information accessible to all, I take pleasure in communicating it to you.

Very respectfully yours,
HENRY HILTON, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS,
NO. 265 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

Hon. Henry Hilton, Treasurer Department Public Parks:

SIR: The following is a statement of the expenditures of this Department from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1871, on the accounts hereinafter named:

Central Park, maintenance and government of		$365,068 14
Parks and Places, maintenance and government of		80,854 51
Central Park Improvement	$851,717 59	
City Parks Improvement	689,148 95	—1,540,866 54
Boulevard		524,155 52
Total		$2,510,944 71

Respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Controller Department Public Parks.

Efforts to Secure an Honest Election.

The Republican General Committee, Union League Club, Council of Political Reform and Committee of Seventy have each appointed Committees to wait upon the Mayor to get him if possible to appoint honest inspectors, so that voters may have an opportunity of giving expression to their political sentiments at the November election. It is feared that if the Mayor is not forced to select good inspectors at the coming election, the fraudulent canvassing and voting will be just as bad as ever.

The Fifteenth Ward Reform Association.

The Fifteenth Ward Political Reform Association met last evening in the chapel of the New-York University. HENRY NICHOLL, Esq., presided, and among those present were Messrs. Henry N. Reers, Charles Southmayd, Frederick A. Conkling, Horatio M. Fowler, A. R. Whitmore, and others. The speakers expressed thorough confidence in the present reform movement effecting a cure of all the abuses which exist in our present City and State Government. An executive committee of twenty was appointed to canvass the Ward by election districts and exert themselves earnestly to carry out the objects of the Council.

How City Checks Are Paid—Interview with the City Chamberlain.

City Chamberlain J. J. BRADLEY conversed with an attaché of the TIMES yesterday quite freely on the method of drawing and paying checks or warrants to parties who had done work for the City or County. He said that in the first place the check or warrant was made out for the amount in the Controller's office, signed by Mr. CONNOLLY, countersigned by Mr. HALL, and when presented at the Chamberlain's office was sent, with the holder, to the Broadway Bank. If the teller, Mr. RICE, identified the party or the indorser's signature, and found everything to his satisfaction, he paid the amount, returned the check or warrant at the end of the week to the Chamberlain's office, whence it was also returned to the Controller's office with the regular weekly accounts or balances. The conversation, after a good deal of diplomatic sparring, finally reached the question of the manner in which checks for $33,000 apiece to FILLIPO DONNARUMMA, indorsed by F. DUMMY, DUMMIN and A. J. J. GARVEY, had been treated by the Department and paid. Mr. BRADLEY was very loath to converse on the subject at first, but when he did come squarely to it he said that "he could not see how any such checks could have been paid by the teller of the Broadway Bank, or why nothing should have been said about their fraudulent character when returned to the Controller's office. The fact is, Sir," said he, "if you or any other man bring me one of those checks, indorsed, as you say they have been, I shall make such an investigation of the whole matter as will set the thing in its proper light before the public. But I must certainly say, that I have no knowledge of Mr. DONNARUMMA'S checks, nor, indeed, do I know whether he ever had anything to do with the City or County work. If, however, he had, and was paid for it in 1869, you must see that I had no knowledge of the transaction whatever. I must say, also, that I doubt the feasibility of such a nefarious proceeding, inasmuch as the teller of the Broadway Bank, who must have paid the money, if paid it were, is an honorable gentleman and a reliable officer. The warrants or checks so indorsed and returned as honored will alone convince me of the fact. I have explained to you the mode of paying warrants; I would also state that we only pay laborers and actual employes of the City at this, the Chamberlain's, office." In speaking of the condition of the finances at present, Mr. BRADLEY mentioned that there were funds in trust now amounting in all to $1,250,000, $1,000,000 of which are invested in bond and mortgages. The rest is deposited in United States securities, lodged in the vaults of the Park Bank, rented by the City for that purpose at $50,000 yearly, and various sums have been likewise placed in several trust companies. The exact amount of the Trust Fund on the 1st of January, 1871, was $1,394,022 26. It has diminished very slightly since that time.

Public Confidence in Mr. Green and Ex-Mayor Havemeyer.

At a meeting of the Richard B. Connolly Association of the Nineteenth Ward, held at their rooms in Fifty-third-street, last night, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the course pursued by Mr. CONNOLLY in order to protect the best interests of the people by permitting such men as GREEN and HAVEMEYER to advise and partake of his councils during a crisis of unparalleled panic and distrust of the City Government, is a wise and prudent measure, deserving the commendation of all who wish for a "new departure," and the restoration of confidence and integrity in the government of City affairs.

No More Sinecure Office-Holders.

Several days since Deputy Controller GREEN entered upon the work of eliminating from the pay-rolls of his own Department the names of sinecure incumbents and such other subordinates as can be spared, without detriment to the service, by a number of removals from the Bureau of Arrears. Yesterday several of the attachés of the County Bureau were dismissed. This action will be followed up until all known abuses are corrected, and the force reduced to a pure working standard.

Help for the Committee of Seventy.

The following letter has been handed to us for publication:

NO. 102 FOURTH-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Friday, Oct. 6, 1871.

Mr. Joseph J. O'Donohue:

DEAR SIR: A few days since the subscription book of the Committee of Seventy was presented to me. At the time I declined to make a subscription to the funds, because I was neither a resident of this City nor a tax-payer in it. Upon further reflection I am satisfied in my own mind that this decision was not right, although a non-resident living in Westchester County, yet all my business interests are here. I receive all the benefits of the labors of those engaged in righting the wrongs of the people, and it seems to me that I should therefore bear my portion of the necessary expenses incident thereto. The merchants engaged in business here residing in the adjacent counties of our own State and New-Jersey, it seems to me, should entertain the same views and contribute their share of the expenses. Enclosed find check for $100 for the purposes indicated above. Yours truly, JOHN D. MCKENZIE.

FOREIN NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

JAPAN AND CHINA.

Important Decree of the Japanese Government—Total Abolition of the Daimio Order.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The steam-ship *Arizona*, from China and Japan, arrived today. She brought 24,908 packages, weighing 1,751 tons, of tea, silk and other merchandise for New-York, Chicago, St. Louis and Boston. The *Arizona* brings the following advices:

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 13.—The Japanese Government has issued a decree wiping out the position of Hans or Daimios. This reduces people who have been rulers for over 300 years to the position of the common people, and immediately annexes their territories to the Government. There is no longer any aristocracy or religion, except through the Mikado. The Japanese man-of-war *Nisia* went to Hakodadi, where the Russian vessels were to have met the Embassy for St. Petersburg; but after waiting a month she sailed for Yeddo. The Russians have annexed the entire Sagalien Islands, and the Embassies have been unable to alter it. The new coin from the Mint is refused at the Custom-house except at a heavy discount, which causes great distrust. The Japanese merchants grieve over the deterioration of silk, and the decline in trade which is caused by the unskillful and careless manner in which the silk is prepared for market. The merchants have asked the Chamber of Commerce to assist them in establishing an inspection-house, where all the silk unfit for market will be returned to the interior. The submarine cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki is in successful operation. Material for a cable line between Nagasaki and Yokohama has been ordered, and the line will be in working order within a year. The decision of the Acting Secretary of State, upholding the Japanese Government in closing Van Reed's Stock Exchange, at Yeddo, and asserting that although lawful in America, yet every nation is the judge of what laws are required to preserve the morals of its people, has created much comment among all classes of foreigners as affecting their treaty rights with this Government. Five Stock exchanges of other nationalities, and twenty native establishments, are in operation with the sanction of the Government. An appeal will be made to Washington to uphold the treaty rights granting the same facilities to American trade as are accorded to other nationalities. Coolies are constantly employed on the railroad between Yorkahama and Yeddo. The first locomotive run over the road, three miles to Kanagawa, attracted great attention. The road from Osaka to Kobe progresses rapidly, and a new line of sixty miles, costing $2,000,000, running through Kioto to Tsurga, is contemplated. The Japanese Government has apologized to the American Minister for the libel against the American Government, published in the Japanese *Times*. The Japanese merchants threaten to burn half the stock of silk-worm eggs, and so force the market. Tea is declining. Silk—Large settlements have been made at $20 per picul. Exchange on New-York, 108.

The Chinese political news is unimportant. There had been heavy floods in the vicinity of Tient-sin.

EUROPE.

Gen. Rossel's Sentence Confirmed—The Algerian Troubles Agitating France—The Swedish Rigsdag Closed—Speech of the King—Spanish Reinforcements for Cuba.

PARIS, Oct. 7.—The Court of Revision to which the case of ROSSEL was appealed has adjudged him guilty, and declared that he has incurred the penalty of death. The Republican journals of this city demand of M. THIERS that he take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of Bonapartist conspiracies. The continued agitation in the Algerian possessions of France causes a feeling of uneasiness lest the Government may not be exercising the necessary vigilance and energy in suppressing the troubles, which, it is feared, may grow to such proportions as to cause serious embarrassment and expense, or even to necessitate the abandonment of the colony.

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 7.—The King closed the session of the Rigsdag in person today, and addressed the body concerning the state of the kingdom. He expressed great regret at the failure of the Lower Chamber to act on the Army Reorganization bill, thereby compelling the postponement of the action authorized by this important measure. He deemed the question of national defense too grave to be thus suspended.

MADRID, Oct. 7.—Señor BALAGUER, the acting Minister of State, has telegraphed to Gen. VALMASEDA, Captain-General of Cuba, that the necessary reinforcements will be promptly dispatched to uphold the national authority and preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A. M.	9 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit.	55	59	63	70	60
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.82	..	29.89	..	29.87

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, deg. Fahrenheit, [illegible]

CURRENT LITERATURE.

AUNT JERUSHA.

A NEW-ENGLAND FARM BALLAD.

TIME: NIGHT BEFORE THANKSGIVING.

Aunt Jerusha sat late by the hot kitchen stove,
But her fancies were truant, and bound to rove;
And her eye lids grew wet with unbidden tears,
As her thoughts went wandering back through the years.

"Ah! well," she sighed low, in a weary way,
"To-morrow will bring us Thanksgiving Day;
And the house is crammed full of all good cheer
For the old and the young who'll be crowding here.
Under stacks of mince-pies bend the buttery shelves,
And cakes, where the children can stuff themselves
From the wide-mouthed crock, just behind the door,
Till they whimper because they can't hold no more.

And there's turkey and chicken-pie, beef, tongue, and ham,
Cider, barberry sauce, and blackberry jam;
And lots of everything else you can think
That company looks for to eat and drink.

I'll try to be cheerful and laugh with the rest,
But it's climbin' up hill with a dull heart to jest;
And mine has been good as dead years gone, be sure,
For I was the oldest, and father was poor.

And so for my brothers and sisters I toiled,
Till my temper was fretted, my good looks was spoiled;
And they twitted me once, and yet I was still young,
That my face was as ugly and sharp as my tongue.

So I'd never the chances my sisters all had;
I was always too busy to chat with a lad;
They was all married young, bein' pretty, you see,
But nobody never came courtin' to me.

And so—well, well! Brother's consid'rate and kind,
And his wife—well, there isn't a great deal to mind;
And he gives me a good home, but yet I'd much ruther
Have a man of my own than the very best brother.

A man sp'ils by livin' alone, they do say,
And with women, I'm 'fraid, it is much the same way;
But, though I am always as willin' as can be,
Here I'm askin' myself yet, 'Where can the man be?'

It's a sin and a shame to keep lone women waitin',
That ain't noways averse to the fashion of matin';
And if men are too stingy or bashful to tell 'em,
The law ought to step in, and just take and compel 'em.

But I notice, whenever the law interferes,
It's always to come between sweethearts and dears;
'Twas just so in old times, when we was all girls,
Fellers had to be careful in flirtin' with curls;

For the s'lectmen was always a mousin' about,
To see just how late the young people staid out;
And a man could be whipped through the town of a Monday
For kissin' his sweetheart or wife of a Sunday.

I don't want no such laws! But if I'd my own way,
There'd not be an old bachelor after today;
For, whenever a soul of 'em reached forty-two,
I'd have 'em all put up and sold at vendue.

And there ain't the least doubt 'twould be pop'lar with those
Who are bach'lors because they hain't spunk to propose,
As is mostly the case; and then, as for the bidders,
The old maids should take precedence over the widders.

Ah! well, it's the dream of a silly old brain;
What's the use of such fancies, that only give pain?
Good gracious! the clock's striking ten, 's I'm alive,
And I must be up in the mornin' at five.

P'r'aps it's better as 'tis, I know, after all's said,
But, if some one came courtin', and asked me to wed,
I ain't a bit certain, as sure as I'm sittin'
In this creaky old chair, as I'd give him the mitten."

S. S. CONANT.

—*Nast's Illustrated Almanac for 1872.*

"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."

BY WALTER GARDINER.

(*Written for the New-York Times.*)

Warren Hereford was not a man to be trifled with nor opposed. His son Egbert knew that, and yet he defied him to his very teeth, dared him to carry his threat into execution, and disown him. There was the old blood boiling in the boy's veins. The same blood that flushed his parent's face, the same blood that had rent and parted the Hereford family and raised lasting monuments of sorrow and regret. Noble they called it, and for proof pointed to a long list of rash actions in home and field. And now it was blazing again, blazing with all its fierceness between the last two of the name. White-haired Philip, the old retainer, whose memory covered the time from his present master's babyhood, stood near the door pretending to brush the books in the case on the left, but he knew not whether they were kettles or glass globes, he heard nothing but the angry words and occasional imprecations which seemed to portend the final downfall of the house. At intervals he glanced slyly over his shoulder and trembled as he saw his master's black looks, and then swung his brush again with renewed energy as if fearful of being caught listening.

The old man was on his feet now, his strong, compact frame quivering with rage, and his right hand raised above his head. The son stood a few steps away, his left hand clinched, and his right drawn back, while his eyes gleamed bright with passion. Old Philip turned again, and gazed upon them apprehensively, tremulously. There was a moment of ominous silence. It was broken by the father's fist crashing down upon the desk.

"Go then, you ungrateful hound, go, and never let me see you again. If you come—mark me—if you dare to come within a foot of my land, I'll cow-hide you on the village-green. Now you hear it, and I never yet broke my word. Go—work, beg, starve, steal, murder, but never look to Warren Hereford for help! Go, curse ——"

"Oh no, no; say not that, my master!" cried Philip, catching him by the arm and gazing pleadingly into his face. "The lad's your own, your only one, you know. Come, make it up."

"Silence, old man! I'll not hear another word. Unhand me!"

"Yes—neither coax nor hold him. I care not for his menaces since his love has become so despicable."

"Hush! Oh, be quiet, my young master. Wait—think—let your heart come up—don't speak now. This must not be!"

Perhaps the deep, earnest tones of the old servant's voice, and the sight of his sad, pained face in its wreath of snow-white hair, would have aroused the better qualities of Egbert's nature; but, unfortunately, he saw his father's lips curl and his eyes flash with scorn. It was enough.

"No more, Philip, not a breath. I'll not stoop to parley. I'll neither beg, steal, murder, nor ask aid from one too basely unnatural to be a father; no, not if I eat my own flesh and drink my own blood. There's your answer, Warren Hereford; now remember it alive—remember it dead!"

He turned and strode from the room. Philip listened to his steps from the hall to the corridor, from the corridor to the lawn, and then, as they gradually receded, he dropped upon a chair and buried his face in his hands. Warren Hereford sat erect, his gray eyes full of a fiery sternness, his florid countenance harshly resolute. Anon the old servant's body trembled, and he wept—wept in that low, piteous way which distinguishes the emotion of the feeble and aged.

"Stop your whining, you old magpie—stop, I say!"

"But, my master, listen—listen just a minute! Think of the dear lad, and how brave and good he is; think how his mother would feel——"

"S'death! Shall I kick you out doors, or will you be silent?"

"Do what you like, my master," replied Philip, humbly, and with a touch of despair in the tone. "I'm old, and not long for this world at the best, and it don't matter what becomes of me. I served your father when I was but a boy, and I remember the day you were born, and what a rejoicing there was; and I remember the day you were married, and how the old folks looked on with wet eyes; and I remember the day when your boy was born, but the old folks couldn't speak to him. They were up there! I've seen it all. I've served your own flesh and blood of three generations, and now it's all over, and they're all gone. Yes, master, you may kick the old man who carried you in his arms when you were a helpless babe; you may kick him as much as you wish!" And tears coursed down the wrinkled cheeks and dropped from the white beard.

"Philip, leave this room. You have talked all you wished; now, never refer to this again—never. Obey me!"

The tone was stern, but not unkind, and the speaker's face had grown white. His will was not shaken, however. It was, so to write, passing through the process of crystallization, which would harden it for all time. Philip inclined his head and moved silently from the room. As he entered the lower hall the servants gathered about him, and asked many anxious questions, especially the nurse who had taken care of Egbert when a baby, and performed the last earthly service for his sainted mother. It was hard for the old man to tell this woman of the banishment of her pet, and harder for him to hear her moans and see her weep. Choking down his own grief, he went out into the park and dropped upon a bench. The place, once made beautiful by the presence of his young master, now seemed a prison-yard, dreary, cheerless, repulsive! The Spring days crept away, and with the coming of Summer a gay party of ladies and gentlemen arrived at Hereford Lodge. So the house was to be open again, and merriment was to live within its sombre walls. The servants shook their heads, and Philip wondered if his master was really heartless. Dinners and hunts, and Egbert a wanderer. It was dreadful. He went about his simple duties, however, with his usual care, but never spoke, nor lifted his grave face, unless addressed, and then his replies were as brief as courtesy would allow. Those of the guests who had known Egbert ventured once to inquire concerning him, but the black scowl that distorted Warren Hereford's brow, silenced present queries, and warned them not to touch upon the subject in the future. That this should create much wonder and speculation was but natural, and that some of the company should seek to probe the mystery was an inevitable sequence. Egbert Hereford had been a universal favorite and a prized friend, and those who had had the pleasure of his society easily interested those who had not, so that his absence soon became the prevailing private topic. One day several ladies expressed a desire to visit the picture-gallery, and Philip was ordered to conduct them hither. They had examined and commented upon the portraits of the warlike ancestors of the present owner of the estate, when Cora Parkhurst—a lovely brunette, and daughter of Sir George Parkhurst—beckoned Philip to her side, and pointing to a large, full-length painting, enthusiastically said:

"That is Egbert; I am sure it is."

"Yes, my lady, yes," sighed the old man; "and fine as it is, it does not do the dear lad justice. See those eyes, how blue they are, and the hair, just like gold, and the face white and clear. Some think it womanish, my lady, but he was man all over—man in spirit, muscle and heart, man in principle."

"It is very handsome," mused Cora, gazing dreamily at the canvas. "He was not obstinate and arrogant, was he? I thought he could not be, because there is a tenderness in the face that would seem to indicate benevolence and a natural kindness."

"Your eyes tell you truly, my lady. There is not a man, woman or child on the estate but has felt his noble heart, and known its charity. 'Tis true he had the fire of his race, and that's all one can bring against him. Ah, me! 'twas a sad day, my lady, when the young master left us, and we've not seen a happy one since." And the old retainer wiped his eyes.

"Won't you tell me, Philip, why he went away? I will never repeat it."

"I can believe you, my lady, and I'm sure it's no mere curiosity that makes you ask the question."

"No, it isn't," murmured Cora almost unconsciously, and sighed.

"It was simple enough," Philip proceeded, in a low, quivering voice. "You see my master wanted Egbert to marry a certain lady—of course it wouldn't be proper to call any names—and as Egbert had never seen her, he wished to make her acquaintance without any prejudice either way; but his father wouldn't hearken to that at all. This seemed unjust to Egbert, and he told my master so, quiet-like, you know, but he didn't take it so, my lady, and flew into a passion, and told Egbert if he didn't obey him he'd disown him. Well, they are both high, you know, and Egbert dared him to do it, and——"

"Philip!" the word reverberated through the hall with a perfect roar. The old man started and turned to meet Warren Hereford's face blue with passion.

"Have you been gossipping, you old scoundrel?" The sentence was rather a reproach than an interrogatory, and the next moment he offered Cora his arm, urbanely remarking:

"You have neglected our aquarium, I never thought of it until this minute, and hastened to find you. Philip will summon the gentlemen."

Of course the lady smiled and made an appropriate reply, but her mind was on the large blue eyes, and the white, gentle face that had beamed down upon her from the canvas. She thought it not strange that those features should linger before her, but ascribed it to the sympathy which Philip's narration had aroused. Ere long, however, she knew that it was love, and love only, and the sudden realization overwhelmed her with shame and mortification. But why? Should love grow by prescribed degrees, be nurtured by forms, and surrounded by a high wall of ceremony, to keep out its own natural ardor and vigor! No! no! It had come unbidden as the flower comes from mother earth; it had come strong, earnest and pure, and why was it not good? It was good; its influence had already developed noble qualities in her nature, revealed to her wondering self-hidden gems of her mind, and painted sky, earth and sea with new and glowing colors. But was it hopeless? No, not while woman's wit could help woman's heart!

* * * * * * *

It was night—the hour six. Volumes of black smoke curled lazily from Manchester's thousand chimneys; the throbbing, panting engines were still, but the human machines, with wan faces and bent forms, were moving slowly from the grimy mills toward their wretched homes. Automatons they seemed, with no thought or animation beyond that inspired by the tolling bells, which called them to work and released them again to poverty. Among the ragged, oil-stained crowd was one who had evidently seen but little of this sort of life. His figure was still erect; his features, though sad, were not pinched; and his limbs had not yet become accustomed to the dragging factory gait. Pausing near a group of cotton-flecked children, he took one in his arms, and proceeded on his way, while several of his comrades nodded their heads in mute approbation. The little girl, weary with over-exertion, smiled faintly through her tears, and nestled her head upon his broad chest. He answered with a few kind words and increased his pace, for slight as was his burden, his exhaustion made it heavy. Reaching a small, dingy house, he pushed open the door, and entered. A woman stood near the fireplace tending a kettle of porridge, and talking to herself in a low, querulous way. As he placed the child on the chair, she turned partially around and said:

"So thee be hoome again, Measter Job, an' all a-wore out wi' thy work? It be hard sure enough. How be the girl to-night?"

"Poorly lass, an' coming worse every day too," he replied in a low voice. "She be not long here, I'm afraid, she ha' not the grit, poor child. But who might the hat belong to, there?" He pointed to a straw hat on the pine table.

"Sure enough, I be losin' all my wits I theenk," she answered, with a sickly laugh. "That be another lass that's coome to work, Measter Job, an' she be not like to stan' it long, she be so soft-like and white. She be not like the others."

As she ceased speaking, the subject of her remarks entered, a tall, slightly-built girl, with a fair, clear face, shaded by heavy coils of jetty hair. She was attired in a cheap calico dress, the sleeves of which being too short, exposed a small but finely-rounded arm. The man raised his head, and scanned her closely with his sharp blue eyes, wondering the while why one so beautiful should come here to drag out a miserable existence. Surely she could have obtained a position as lady's maid.

"This be Measter Job," said the woman, nodding. "He be a kind-hearted mon, Anna. Measter Job, this be Anna Pland; thee will be freends, I theenk."

The maiden blushed and curtsied in an awkward way, thereby revealing a large foot encased in a coarse shoe. Mister Job, as he was called, arose and came forward. Placing one hand on the edge of her shoulder in an innocent, boorish way, he said:

"Thee be fair, lass, an' it be a pity to see thee come wan an' thin like the others. Thee had better go back, lass, an' find wark along the country somewhere. I doon't like to damp thy spirits, lass, but I tell thee truth, an' thee can see enough, an' moore, by lookin' about thee a bit. Coome, lass, tell me what sent thee here, for I be afeard thee art running away from thy hoome, lass, an' that be not right."

"No," she rejoined, dropping her eyes. "I be poor, an' I must live, you know, an' so I come here. I couldn't get work in the country. Do you believe me?"

"Aye, lass, thee could not lie, with them eyes in thy head. Thee speaks book-like, lass. Thee have been in school?"

"Just a little."

"Singular, upon my word," thought this man so liberal with his Lancashire dialect. "She has a small hand, a sweet voice, a refined face, but a very rural foot. Heigho! I suppose she is some unhappy waif without kith or kin. Poor child! Earth has misery sufficient for you and me. What am I? Heir to fifteen thousand a year, and drudging in the mills of Manchester. Well, I have not yet begged, stole nor murdered! O, my father—my father, if you could but see me now in the depth of my humiliation!"

He sank upon a chair, pressed his hands to his head and groaned aloud. The woman gazed upon him an instant, and then resumed her work. Pain and suffering were her daily companions, and she gave them but little notice; the maiden, however, earnestly inquired the cause of his exclamation, and in such a tender, musical voice that he started up and looked at her again. She retired bashfully, and did not speak for a full hour. The next morning she accompanied him to the mill, and was given a loom very near his. He watched her at intervals during the day, and saw that she progressed with her work as well as could be expected. At night they walked home together, and she was compelled to take his arm, for she was faint and exhausted.

"Thee must stop this lass," he said. "Thee will soon wear out, like the child there. She'll never go into the mill again, she be going to heaven, she be, and thee must not die yet; thee must not. I'll lay off to-morrow, an' find thee a place lass; a place to do house-work. I be not going to see thee pine away; noo!"

"Why do you care so much for me?" she queried artlessly.

"She is lovely. Could I be mad enough to love her?" he thought, and rejoined: "I don't quite know, lass, but it may be thy eyes be the reason. Thee be not like any I see, an' thee be good I'm sure."

The conversation was discontinued, for they had arrived at the door of the cot. As they entered they beheld the housekeeper kneeling at the side of the couch and weeping, while around her stood several mill operatives. The man saw at a glance that the child was worse, and whispered the same to Anna. Silently they advanced and gazed upon the little sallow face with its large gray eyes, which now gleamed brighter than ever. As the child saw Job her ashy lips parted, and with a great effort she extended her arms. He dropped upon his knees at her side, and gently kissed the pallid brow.

"Job, thee be good," the faint voice whispered. "Thee lug me many times. Dear Job, I be going to die now, and I can't see thee any more, and thee will lug Jennie instead of me."

A spasm convulsed the wan features, the eyes distended, and for a moment she suffered acute agony; then her body became still again; but it was evident that life was ebbing fast. Job brushed a tear from his eye, and once more caressed the pinched face, from which the blue veins seemed to protrude.

"Dear Job, I wish I had words so I could talk to thee. Kind Job, thee helped me lots, thee did, thee always did. Take my hand; there, that be right. I don't feel bad, Job, I be joyed to go, cos it be hard here. Oh!"—she bent her head back, and her voice became almost inaudible—"I be easier up there, won't I, Job?"

"Yes, yes, my child, you will meet peace, and love, and God!"

Fortunately, none heard his words save the child and Anna, else his real character might have been discovered, and his life jeopardized, for the oppressed people who eke out a living in the mills are fiercely jealous. The little sufferer smiled again as the fond vision of rest came before her mind, and extended her hand toward his. He took it for the second time, and smoothed it gently. She caught her breath, and then tried to speak, but the effort ended in a choking gasp which shook her whole frame. The end was approaching, and tears were seen in every eye. "Dear Job." 'Twas the last spasmodic respiration, and simultaneously the hand in his became still, the eyes glassy; the body was tenantless—the spirit had gone home. Job slowly arose, and turned away only to meet Anna's black eyes bent upon him in mingled gratitude and admiration. He was thankful for this mute expression of regard, even though it came from one born to the low condition into which he was forced by circumstances. On the following afternoon the child was buried, and Job and Anna, in common with other operatives, attended the funeral. In the evening they were alone together in the humble room, and again Job wondered why he felt such a deep interest in this simple girl. It pained him to think of her laboring in the mill, and the more he reflected upon it, the firmer became his resolution to put a stop to it. But how could he do it? She had opposed his endeavor to find a situation for her as a domestic, and she would not go into the country. It was a perplexing question, and a sad one too, and, singular as it may appear, he never asked himself *why* it was sad. Thus two or three days passed, and he could see that her work was wearing upon her, and he felt that ere long she would lose that bright, clear complexion which had been as sunshine in the little cot. Was it Egbert Hereford that meditated thus—that lived this life, and counted so great these things that once would have been so utterly contemptible? He reproached himself for his foolishness, and looked at Anna's great, broad shoes and tried to feel disgusted, but those soft, brilliant eyes met his, and caused his heart to beat faster. There was a singular charm in their liquid depths that fascinated him—that created an intense yearning which he could not describe to himself. Suddenly he pulled a chair near his, and motioned her to sit down. She obeyed, and looked up at him again in that sweet, innocent way.

"I can't tell how it is, lass, but I've made up my mind that thee shall not go to that mill again. Thee must always look bright, an' if thee goes there, thee cannot. Thee be tired now, an' thy hands are blistered. Thee be not used to hard work, lass."

He took her right hand within his own, and was astonished as he beheld its whiteness, and the delicacy of the flesh. She attempted to withdraw it, but he only held it closer, and impulsively said:

"Anna, I am not a Lancashire man—I am not ignorant—not what I seem to be, but I have learned to love you, and whatever the consequences may be, I must tell you. I have gentle blood in my veins, but I will risk eeverything in your love. Tell me, will you accept life with me—will you be my own before God and man?"

How the crimson tide ebbed and flowed over her satin cheeks; what tenderness shone in her lustrous eyes; how her fond heart throbbed beneath its coarse covering!

"O think—think calmly! Do you love me enough to bear sorrow and care with me—to drag on, hoping, praying and struggling? O tell me truly!"

"Yes, Anna; yes, I love you as I never loved before—as I never can love again! I cannot live without you, though our life may be one round of privation. You trust me?"

"Forever and ever!"

There were tears on the beautiful lashes, and as he drew her to his breast and felt her heart beat against his, his eyes grew strangely moist. A moment later the reaction came, and he saw himself the betrothed husband of a strange girl whose beauty was her only recommendation. Was he mad? He started back as if in shame at the thought, for she was gazing upon him with mild reproach, as if she had read his inmost soul. No! He had done right! Let come what would, he could never regret this love which had sprang forth in the midst of maddening adversity. It was his only joy, and as such should ever be held sacred. Once more he held her hands, once more he kissed her brow, and then they parted for the night. The next morning a letter came for Mr. Job Lodge, the first one he had received in his exile. With trembling fingers he opened it, and saw that it was from Philip, and contained two ten pound notes. Calling Anna he made known to her his good fortune, and requested her advice as to their future action. She blushed, but said nothing, and then calling himself a stupid fellow, he proposed an immediate marriage and a migration to the country district, where they could undoubtedly obtain a situation in some gentleman's family. She consented, and that afternoon they left Manchester in a carriage, he attired in a decent business suit, and she very lovely in a modest delaine with white cuffs and collar. On the outskirts of the city they were united in marriage, and then proceeded on their journey. 'Twas a dream to Egbert; not a delirious, delightful one, but an incomprehensible combination of circumstances which gave a singular happiness and a singular wonder as to the future. He saw his wife by his side—he knew he loved her—he heard her voice, he asked not for more. At dusk the vehicle paused before a fine estate, and Anna, glancing affectionately upon her husband, said:

"Come, darling, I think we are sure of a nice position here."

"You have been here before, perhaps?" said Egbert, wonderingly.

"O, yes," she answered with a bright smile, and extended her hand. He clasped it, and they walked up the broad aisle, and entered the house with very little ceremony. The young husband now became perplexed, and his perfect confidence in his wife only prevented him from becoming suspicious. From the hall they proceeded to the music-room, and here Anna paused and pointed to a portrait.

"It is your face; it is you! What, what can this mean?"

"O, my husband; my Egbert."

"What! you know my name!" He started back and folded his arms.

"Do you love me?" The tone was sad.

"O forgive me, darling, forgive me," he exclaimed, clasping her hands. "I am in a maze; I hardly know whether I have a mind or not. I see you—I know you are mine, my blessed one, but beyond that I am a creature of a vision!"

"You will not think me immodest or bold when you shall know all, my husband?" She threw her arms around his neck, and gazed affectionately, yet anxiously upon him.

"You? Oh no, never."

"Then listen. I—I—loved you, Egbert, before I saw you—yes, 'tis true. And so I came down there to Manchester and—and worked that I might be near you, and hoped that—that you would love me, and you did—and—O you don't think hard of me?"

"No, no, my noble wife."

"I thought you wouldn't, because I loved you. But you—you don't know who I am yet, do you?"

"I hardly know myself. I could imagine this delirium, were it not for your dear eyes shining into mine."

"Well—oh, Egbert, don't think me unkind. I am Cora—Cora Parkhurst!"

"Lady Cora Parkhurst!" His face grew very pale, and his chest rose and fell convulsively.

"O Egbert, say you forgive me! Say you love me again."

"And we were married as Anna Pland and Job Lodge!" he went on excitedly, and without noticing her pain.

"No, no, the real names are on the certificate!" she gasped, her hands pressed to her bosom. "O my husband, am I humiliated, am I detested, am I disgraced by my own heart? O speak to me, or I shall die with shame."

She staggered, and would have fallen had he not rushed forward and clasped her in his arms.

"O, Cora, my own, my darling, look up! I love you—I honor you! O, my wife, none but the purest of love could seek its object as you sought me. None but the bravest of hearts could endure what you endured for my sake, for your own. O, Cora, I only fear I am not worthy of this sacrifice, this unselfish affection!"

"Don't say so, Egbert," she murmured, with a sigh of relief. "You are worthy of anything—everything. Your care of that child showed me your noble nature. But still, Egbert, I feared your high spirit would lead you to scorn me when you should know all. And—and—can I, shall I confess it—I wanted you to be mine before I told you, so—so you would not leave me! O, God! my husband, you do not know how I love you—you do not know!" and the tears burst in a flood from her eyes.

"Do not weep, my darling! Could anything on earth have raised one hard feeling in my heart against you? Did I not love you as a poor girl, yes, even as a waif, and could that love decrease or change when I found that you were more than my equal? Oh, do not weep, each tear cuts my heart. Dearest, dearest, you are all the world to me, all I have to love."

"Oh, thank heaven; I—I am happy now! I won't cry but a minute, Egbert, only a minute;" and she smiled faintly through her tears.

He kissed her tenderly, held her close to him, and presently the beautiful face became calm once more. For a few moments both were silent, he thinking of the incredible change which a few hours had effected in his life, and she wondering how her father would receive her, but not with dismay, for arms were about her that would protect her forever. Anon, hurried, impatient steps were heard in the hall.

"It is my father!" she said under her breath. "O, Egbert, control yourself, he will be angry, but it will soon pass away."

He had not time to reply ere a short, thick-set, nervous little man burst into the room, rubbing his hands and shaking his head. Perceiving his daughter resting upon the breast of a stranger, he suddenly paused and glared upon them with dilated eyes.

"Who are you? Cora, are you a—a—a lunatic? Stand off, you scoundrel, you villain! Release my daughter, release her, or I'll tear you to pieces. What—you don't move—you only gaze and gaze! By the gods! I'll know the meaning of this——"

"Father! dear father he is my husband!"

"Husband!" shrieked Sir George!

"Yes, dear father!"

"Ha! your hus—husband! Girl—girl, you have disgraced your name—you have lied to your father——"

"Oh, no, no—hear me!"

"Silence! I'll not be an anything. You—have dared to join yourself to a low-lived wretch, dared to bring him here and call him your husband in my very face. O, weep! weep!—you ought to weep, it'll do you good, it'll show you some time how sweet it is to exchange a father and a home for a mere adventurer——"

"Will you not give me a chance to explain? O, father, you cannot mean to be unkind to me."

"Unkind? *I*—I, the injured one! Well, this is richly stupid. I—Oh, what fools women are! *I* unkind? By the gods, girl, you'll drive me mad with your innocent blockheadism. You stand there and tell me—leave me; I never want to see you again Go with your husband, stay with him, and remember that you've ruined my happiness forever."

"No, father; you are wrong," said Cora, leading her husband forward. "I have only obeyed you. I have but listened to my own heart and your wishes. I confess the method is unusual, rash, perhaps; but I loved him, and I had another duty to perform. My father, this is Egbert Hereford!"

"What? You rogue, you sly puss. No, though, I won't believe it. Cora—Cora, explain this? Why did you marry secretly? A rare thing for one of our name to do, and not very good reading in the morning papers. I—I'm sorry, my child, that you did not give your old father your confidence for he would have helped you."

"O, forgive me, I did not dare! I was afraid you would think me unmaidenly, and prevent me, and—oh, father, I cannot tell you all now. Egbert's father is very angry with him, and I knew that only as his wife could I reconcile them. O, you do not think hard of me; you know Egbert is your own choice, and——"

"Yours, too, I should judge," interposed Sir George, with a chuckle. "I can't help regretting your haste, but you shall suffer for it; you shall be married over again, and the whole county shall witness it. It's fortunate for you, you rascal, that your father is up stairs——"

"What! my father here!" exclaimed Egbert, a dark frown settling upon his brow.

"O, Egbert, you should be thankful, instead of angry," said Cora, placing her head upon his shoulder, and gazing into his face. "Do you forget your late misery and how many times your heart has yearned toward home? Do you forget our love and that it must be unclouded as far as our own acts can make it so? I am sure you do not, and you will bid me god-speed, for I go to restore peace between you."

"Bless you, my darling, my life!" he said devoutly, and pressed a kiss upon her brow.

With a smile Cora left the room and hurried to the library. Warren Hereford looked up as she entered, and scowled, at the same time greeting her with polite reserve. She paid no attention to his manner, but chatted in an easy, volatile way until he actually laughed, and became interested. Then she touched gently upon her subject. He at once became grave.

"Miss Parkhurst, that is a forbidden topic; you will oblige me by avoiding it."

"I am sure I would if I had not an interest in it. I am the lady you wished him to marry, am I not?"

"Well, what of it. He disobeyed me, and it's past. I cast him from me."

"From your home perhaps, but not from your heart; you could not. Be still, please—a woman always has the right of speech. Do not tell me that one can drive away his own flesh and blood and not suffer for it, not yearn toward the child he has held to his heart, and waited with eager, loving impatience to hear the little lips frame the words papa and mamma! And then when that has past, and the delights of boyhood have followed, and the child steps forth a man to take his place in the world, and exercise whatever talents God has given him, then, I say, can a father spurn his boy, and send him perhaps to ruin?"

"You torture me, girl; you torture me with your soft voice and your reproachful eyes."

"Not so; I only stir the love that still lives within you. I only probe your pride, and that produces the pain. Warren Hereford, did you ever hear of a mother who drove her son from her?"

Drops of perspiration started out on his brow. He arose and walked the room with clenched hands. She placed her arm within his and moved along by his side.

"You have a purpose for this action? What is it?"

"To arouse your manhood—to kill the vain, unnatural pride that has followed your race like an evil genius. You see I am firm. You cannot rave at me. I am your hostess. I would not provoke you; I would not implore you. I only wish to ask you if you are happy?"

"No." He grated his teeth.

"Don't, please don't be angry with me. What pleasure can it be to you to fight with your nobler nature; to try to strangle the love that the pride may live? Would you sacrifice a child that an animal might exist? No; and yet you crush your heart, and allow your baser passions full play. Come, tell me, would you not like to see your son; to hold his hands again within your own; to look into his eyes, the counterpart of his mother's?"

He sank into a chair and rested his head upon his hands. It was evident that he was suffering keenly. Cora stood near him for a moment watching him hopefully. Then she repeated her question in a low, sweet voice, that could not but thrill him.

"Yes, God knows I would!" he exclaimed, and, as if in shame, added bitterly, "But I won't. He dared me. He—— Oh, girl, you have made me miserable."

"Happy, you mean. You foster a false notion of honor when you discard gentle words for harsh ones; you misrepresent manhood to the young, for manhood is not all sternness and implacability—it is a woman's heart allied with a man's mind and physical power—that is true manhood. Come, you would not curse your child now, would you, with his mother looking down at you from the skies?"

"You rob me of my strength, you make a child of me. O, girl! what power is this you possess?"

"The power to forgive. I would transmit it to you."

He bowed his head again, and moments passed in silence; at intervals his form trembled and sighs escaped his lips.

"Well?" she placed her hand on his brow and gently smoothed his hair.

"When he is your husband he is my son again, but not one instant before." And then he added, almost insanely, "But that will never be—that will never be."

"Come." She drew his arm within her own, and led him down-stairs. He questioned not her motive; he was too deeply agitated, too weary from the battle he had fought with his own nature, to attribute any significance to her action. They reached the music-room. Cora threw open the door, and father and son stood face to face. Warren Hereford became as white as death and glanced angrily toward Cora. She replied by leading Egbert forward, and saying:

"We were married this noon. Redeem your promise."

Rage, mortification, and a feeling that he had been duped, fought and clashed in Warren Hereford's breast, and sent blood to his face and fire to his eyes; but as he beheld those calm blue eyes bent tenderly upon him, and felt his new daughter's hand upon his shoulder, his love for the former broke forth, his gratitude to the latter brought peace to his mind. Impulsively he opened his arms, and with a murmur of thankfulness Egbert came within their embrace. As the old man felt his boy's heart beating against his, he seemed to hear his wife's voice sound upon his ear in gentle praise. That tore the last barrier from the fount of his love, and the pure waters rushed forth, and 'tis not all a simile, for his eyes were wet and dim.

"Egbert, my boy, my own boy. We will never quarrel again."

"Never, dear father."

"Ah! that does me good," said Sir George "I'm glad you caught him, Cora. I'm glad you worked in the mill, I'm glad for Warren's sake; but you can't do it again. I'm plaguey glad, too, that the affair won't get into the papers; we can appreciate it better here among ourselves. Ah! here is your old retainer, Warren—old Philip!"

"Yes, the dear, good soul who helped me find Egbert, and who is the original cause of our happiness," and Cora clasped Philip's hands, and shook them warmly. He couldn't say much; his heart was too full; but he grasped each hand in turn, and wiped the tears from his eyes with the other.

Two weeks later Cora and Egbert were remarried by the minister who had previously united them, in the presence of a large party, but the bride was no happier as a bride than when she listened to the ceremony in her delaine dress, and went forth with Job Lodge in search of a situation.

SCENE OF THE TRIAL OF THE COMMUNISTS.—Facing the palace are the stables, built, architecturally, into two vast hemicycles, and at the centre one, which is a riding-school, more soldiers are clustered. Every one is entering here, and I know that the trial of the Communists is going on. Entering at once, we are in the riding-school, which has the sawdust half a foot thick on the ground, and are astonished at the scene, which is like an effective tableau on the stage, as it was no doubt intended to be. Far away—very far away—is a sort of raised dais, with a long table stretching across, exactly the description of thing we see as the curtain rises, and discover the magnificos, or inquisitors, who distribute stage justice. There are two flight of steps, with a space between, with semicircular tables at each side. The court is composed of about a dozen officers, some of a "lopsided" character, with only one epaulette—all of a theatrical, showy bearing, twisting their moustaches. Behind them is an artistically draped festooning of green, and in the hasty decoration of this riding-school we can see the "tasty" style of decoration of the French. Our own upholsterers would have "tacked up" some calico all round, but all this is done with the most elegant drapery and graceful hangings. At the top, over the head of the President, is a great framed oil-painting of the Crucifixion. At each side, on the first platform, are two great orchestras. Below the second flight, and on the second floor of the riding-school, are reserved seats, and beyond these, again, standing room for the crowd. The orchestra to the right is crowded with the accused, each sitting between two soldiers and an alarming quantity of bayonets. At the circular tables in front sit the Secretaries, in full uniform. In front of these the huissiers of the Court, who are in uniform, and who are in perpetual motion. The whole procedure, indeed, seems to be modeled on strict stage precedent, and is really most effective, the uniformed officials bowing gracefully, descending and ascending the steps solemnly to hand papers and give messages. Sixty reporters sit facing the Communists, and work their pens briskly. Exactly in the centre was a little rail like a prie-dieu, the "witness-box"—a situation of most alarming publicity, but which, it must be said, in all justice, seemed to have little effect upon the occupants, who rather enjoyed their conspicuous position. The huge and appreciative bulk of the audience who could scarcely hear a word—they were placed so far away—was composed of soldiers, with loungers and innumerable strangers. The President of the court is "the Col. MERLIN," as he is called—a gray, dignified, yet bullet-headed officer of the Pelissier type; and it was impossible not to be struck with his extraordinary clearness of voice, his measured nicety of speech, which made nearly every word audible traveling over the heads of the crowded ranks to that enormous distance. There was courtesy and even grace in all that he said. His comrades, who were singularly young, were mere lay figures. The faces of the Communist chiefs were characteristic enough. They fairly represented all the physical French types. We all know the trim, dark-bearded, bright-eyed, small-featured, intelligent face—that is ASSI, the Creuzot workman, in his National Guard dress. There are several variations of this type. LULLIER shows the rugged head, with a mustache only, and an intelligent eye. PASCAL GROUSSET is the rather handsome French face, well molded, such as the jeune premier shows on the stage. COURBET, the painter, a huge, burly man, has one of those German-bearded physiognomies. Some have a grotesque, semi-humorous expression, which reminds us of GRASSOT at the Palais Royal—such as TONY MOILIN and VERDURE. FERRE, the one to whom the evidence pointed as responsible for the murder of the hostages, has by no means a truculent face.—*All the Year Round.*

LA VIOLETTA.

Thou art my loadstar and my queen; to thee
The current of my heart sets ebblessly,
Tho' all unheeded the poor offering be.

The soft twin-lamps that from thy fair face shine,
Lit with a tenderness that's only thine,
Burn ever at my fancy's inmost shrine.

If I might choose my fate, I would entreat
To be a carpet for thy dainty feet,
When I return to that I came from, sweet;

Or to be native to the southern sky,
That for thy head made a fitting canopy—
A waif upon thy path to live and die.

Now I but ask, for all memorial,
That from thine eyes upon my grave may fall
One crystal drop to grace my funeral.

And on the tomb, ere yet that dew be dried,
Thus let my life's brief tale be signified—
"He only prayed for her, and stood aside."

VENICE, October, 1870. H. C. M.

PLAYING-CARDS.

Few who sit down to a pleasant game at whist or piquet have any idea how many centuries these painted bits of card have furnished amusement to the human race. Far away into the times of unwritten history, the Chinese, Hindus and Arabs were making their different combinations of a warlike game, bearing many relations to its sister, chess. On thin slips of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or wood, the devices were painted for the hands of oriental despots; no less than eight armies and eight players struggled for the victory, under the command of a king, a vizier, and an elephant. China seems to have been the home of their invention; from thence they passed on to India, about 1120, and were soon adopted by the Arabs. Our Crusaders in their turn learned the game of their foes, and from the number of decrees forbidding their use issued by the Church, we may believe that they were soon spread all over Europe. The first authentic mention that occurs of them is in a Chronicle of NICOLAS DE COVELLUZZO, a native of Viterbo, which says: "In 1379 the game of cards was introduced at Viterbo, from the land of the Saracens, and which is called by them *naib*." We hear of them in Burgos in 1387, in Paris in 1392, in Ulm in 1397, keeping the root of their Arab name, as they are still called in Spain *naypes*, naib in Arabic meaning captain or lieutenant. Italy soon adopted the title of tarots or tarocchi, owing to the back of the card being tarotés, or covered with little points or divisions, invented to prevent knaves from marking the cards, and cheating at the game. From the fourteenth century we find them spread all over Europe; they are mentioned in the lists of plate and jewelry belonging to monarchs and nobles; councils and synods condemned and forbade them, as well as royal proclamations; commerce, however, still multiplied them, in perfecting the process of fabrication. In the miniatures of manuscripts, in the early attempts of engraving on wood and copper, we see the game portrayed; poets, romance writers, and traveling storytellers do not forget them in their writings; and fragile as were the cards themselves, there are some painted and engraved which belong to the fifteenth century still in existence.

A fresco at Bologna, painted in 1440, represents four soldiers playing at cards, done by FRANCESCO FIBBIA; and the year after we find the celebrated card-makers of Venice complaining that the trade was departing out of their hands, in consequence of the great number of playing-cards with painted and printed figures which were introduced from other countries, and praying the Senate to lay a tax on these foreign productions, whether printed on linen or paper. It may be well to remark that here we have the first mention of printed cards, *which* probably came from Germany. A pack of these are still in existence engraved with the burin, which are supposed to be the work of FINIGUERRA or MANTEGNA, and at any rate belong to this period of Italian art. It seems probable that they were made at Padua or Florence, and are imitations of the earliest Italian tarocchi, which vary somewhat from the cards now in use. The design is at once simple and good in outline, the engraving fine and harmonious; they are divided into five series, each of ten cards, and bear the names of the muses, the sciences, the heavenly bodies, and the virtues. The so-called cards of CHARLES VI. of France, which are now in the Bibliothèque du Roi in Paris, are probably the most ancient of any that are preserved in the various public collections of Europe. There are but seventeen, painted with all the delicacy of the miniatures in the illuminated manuscripts of the period, on a gold ground, and surrounded by a silver border, in which is a ribbon rolled spirally round done in points. It is to this that the cards owe their name of tarots, being marked in compartments, as we often see them in the present day, when the back is covered with arabesques.

These cards differ in some respects from the Italian ones, bearing neither numbers nor devices. There is the Emperor in silver armor, a diadem of *fleurs-de-lis* on his head, and holding a globe and a sceptre; the Pope with his triple crown, the Gospels and keys of St. Peter in his hands, and seated between two Cardinals; the crescent moon rises above two astrologers in long furred robes, who are measuring the conjunctions of the planets with compasses; the fool wearing a cap with asses' ears, and a deep pointed ruff round his neck, while four children are throwing stones at him; Death, mounted on a white horse, is throwing down kings, popes and bishops; the House of God seems half devoured by flames; and finally, the last judgment shows us the dead rising from their tombs to the sound of trumpets. It will be seen that this game offered a philosophical representation of life from a Christian point of view; they might serve as a pastime for the poor king during his sad years of dark and furious madness, but would scarcely please his frivolous and corrupt court, where, notwithstanding the tumult of riots among the people, and civil discord dividing every class, it only occupied itself with pleasure, fêtes, masquerades and tournaments, under the influence of a gallant and voluptuous chivalry. In this brilliant and refined court, which blinded itself to the gravity of political events, and tried to stifle with the sound of instruments, dances and songs the ferocious shouts of the populace in the *Halles*, the courtiers would assuredly decline to play with cards which reminded them of the solemnities of life.

It will be readily believed that such works of art as these early packs of cards were not accessible to the multitude, but were very costly and only fit for kings and nobles. In an old account-book of the monarchs of France, we find that the treasurer paid in 1392 about £8 of our present money for three packs; and a single pack, exquisitely painted by MARZIANO, secretary to the Duke of MILAN, cost, a few years later, 1,500 gold crowns. But as the more economical way of printing and engraving came into use, both which arts were known long before printing with movable types, the price of these coveted articles fell rapidly, and in 1454, a pack bought for the Dauphin cost no more than 10s. As time passed on, the figures on the cards changed with the costume of the time, according to the caprices of the court or the imagination of the maker. The pointed beard, heavy collar and plumed hat appeared as the dress of the kings; the hair turned back and crimped, the lace collar, and the farthingale, as that of the queens. One old pack represents the four great monarchies—Jewish, Greek, Roman and French, under the Kings DAVID, ALEXANDER, CÆSAR and CHARLEMAGNE; while the queens symbolize the manner of reigning—JUDITH, by piety; RACHEL, by beauty; PALLAS, by wisdom; ARGINE, which is the anagram of Regina, by heirship; and the knaves the four ages of chivalry—HECTOR, the valiant Trojan chief; AGIER, a paladin of CHARLEMAGNE; LANCELOT, one of the twelve knights of ARTHUR'S Round Table; and LAHIRE, the bold captain of CHARLES VII. The ace has borne many different interpretations; some imagined it to be the symbol of money for the payment of the troops, and derived it from the old Roman coin, giving it a power superior even to a king; others saw in it the first of the lower ten cards, and explained the name as coming from the Celtic *as*, signifying first or chief.

As regards England, though it received the game from a very early period through the trade it carried on with the Hanseatic and Dutch towns, yet it does not appear that any cards were manufactured here before the end of the sixteenth century, since under the reign of ELIZABETH the Government reserved to itself the monopoly of playing-cards imported from abroad. The oldest which are known, and which closely approach the early Italian packs, were discovered by Dr. STUKELY in the binding of a book. Unhappily, the originals have been destroyed; but correct drawings made at the time are in the possession of the Society of Antiquaries, and have been reproduced in SINGER's work on the subject. They have been coarsely engraved and printed in two colors, green and brown, which were those usually employed by the German makers, while the French were indigo and vermilion. They mark a very early period, when the arts of drawing, engraving and printing were in their infancy. Spain received from the Arabs and the Moors the eastern game of naib long before cards were made at Viterbo; but when the latter became general, they excited the utmost enthusiasm in the country, and a passion for the play existed; so much so, that when the companions of CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, after their discovery of America, formed the first establishment in the island of San Domingo, they found nothing better to do than at once to manufacture cards from the leaves of trees.—*Chambers's Journal*.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LABLACHE.—The year 1830 must ever be remembered as having witnessed the *début* of the greatest basso profondo the musical world has ever known—LABLACHE—who, on the 30th of April, was heard for the first time in this country, in CIMAROSA's clever opera, "Il Matrimonio Segreto," the part of *Geronimo* having, as a matter of course, been assigned to him. The fame of his voice had previously reached England, and his character as an actor had been quite as loudly proclaimed. So high a reputation is not frequently maintained, but in this instance not one half enough had been told of the genius of this truly great and eminent man. LABLACHE made an immense hit in this opera, and in not the slightest respect fell short of the anticipations that had been raised respecting him. His triumph was complete. Indeed, he could not possibly have selected a better part to show off the pre-eminent qualities he possessed, both as an actor and a singer. His voice was of considerable compass, and its weight exceeded everything that was ever heard from a human chest. When put forth to its full power and extent, it not only overwhelmed every other upon the stage and resounded above the loudest orchestration, but entered into the most successful competition with the most sonorous instruments. This stentorian strength and gigantic power he, however, used with the utmost discretion, only now and then displaying it, and then most justifiably. Its quality was superb. So round, clear and sympathetic was every note, that if he had only sung his scales—which he could do most perfectly—it would have produced the utmost gratification. It also blended well with other voices. Nothing could exceed the accuracy of his intonation, a quality that can never be too highly valued, while his steadiness indicated the superiority of his musical training. His style was of the purest—a model, in fact, of excellence, good taste, and feeling. As a comic actor, he was equal—indeed, I might truthfully say superior—to what AMBROGETTI was before he degenerated into coarseness, and superior to every one besides that had ever appeared on the boards of His Majesty's Theatre. The character he had to represent was always uppermost in his mind; to every minutiæ he paid the utmost attention. Thus, for example, his *Geronimo*—the character in which he *débuted*—was the dull, deaf, coarse, and ambitious *parvenu* from the very first moment to the last. He never seemed to be aware of the existence of such a person as LABLACHE, or of the presence of a large audience. He was the rich vulgar merchant, seeking an alliance with a foreign nobleman, and sacrificing his daughter in order to gratify his stupid selfish pride.—*Tinsley's Magazine*.

OIL-WELLS.—Oil wells, although not on such an abundant scale as those in the United States, are not such novel features of nature, after all. STRABO refers to one in Northern Asia in these words: "It is said that, in digging near the river Ochus, a spring of oil was discovered. It is probable that, as certain nitrous, astringent and sulphurous fluids permeate the earth, greasy fluids may also be found; but the rarity of their occurrence makes their existence almost doubtful." Coming down to later times, in MAITLAND'S *History of Edinburgh*, we are told that, about a mile to the eastward of the Pentland Hills, there is a small village called St. Catherine's, where there is a spring called the Oily Well, from an unctuous substance wherewith it is covered. MAITLAND wrote more than a century ago, but the well of which he speaks still exists, and is running still, the same unctuous matter covering its surface as of old. Another oil-well is that of St. Margaret's, at Restalrig, near Edinburgh. Early in the mornings, before the waters had been disturbed, a dark, rich scum of petroleum is to be found. There is a romance even in the commonest things. Why not, therefore, in "ile?" A curious account is given by a modern traveler of a certain oil-well on the Continent, which may not be altogether uninteresting. "Near the village of Egern, in the Bavarian Tyrol, on the west side of the lake called Tegernsee, and a little removed from it, there issues a source of oil sacred to St. Quirinus, and held to be his blood. A little chapel, always locked, incloses it. On entering, it is a filthy pool, seventeen feet deep, in a basin of masonry. The bulk of the liquid is water, covered with a thick, dirty scum of oil, blotched with large, lazy bubbles of a nasty brown color, slowly bursting, and formed by a gas which rises with the oil. The smell is resinous and pitchy. The color of the oil varies peculiarly; in the pool, or in an opaque vessel, it is brownish; seen through a glass, it resembles the green on the belly of a hare which has been shot for some days; but when being poured out of a vessel, the stream resembles the brilliant ruby of claret. Religious fervor has thus formed a poetical connection between this quality of changing color and the livid green of a martyr's corpse—the ruby representing the living blood of the saint risen again, more perennial even than the blood of St. Januarius. The spring emits forty-five quarts a year, costing five shillings a quart—a perquisite of the Curé. It blazes like oil when thrown on the fire."—*Once a Week*.

BOOK SHOPS IN MADRID.—If the revolution has done nothing else for Spain, it has given a wonderful impetus to the book trade. To judge by the increase in the number of book-sellers' shops in Madrid, to say nothing of the open-air stalls, whose well-garnished shelves would put to shame many a similar establishment in Oxford-street; every man in Madrid must spend his entire day in reading. But a few years ago, two or three book-sellers sufficed for Madrid; now, you find half a dozen in every street. The books exposed in the windows are not, indeed, of the highest order of literature, but in many cases are very interesting, as showing the comparative infancy of the nation in such matters. Elementary treatises on political economy, philosophy, and various social subjects occupy prominent positions, and little labels asserting their novelty recommend them to the attention of the buyer. These windows are generally thronged with spectators, as much so as the print and photograph shops of Paris. Translations of every possible French work, good or bad—more usually the latter—also abound, and Florey and Maldonado are in great request; but the novelty of the day is an edition of the complete works of PLATO, translated for the first time into Spanish, by Don PATRICIO AZCARATE. A certain number of violently revolutionary and infidel publications are to be seen in most of the shops; but, by way of a counterpoise, we may add that the Bible Society of London has no less than two large shops at Madrid, which have been established, we understand, with the most complete success.—*The Athenæum*.

EASTERN CATS.—Cats are held in great estimation in the East, and large prices are sometimes paid by native ladies for fine Persian specimens. In Cairo, a sum of money was left in trust to feed poor cats, who daily receive their rations at the Mahkemah (law Courts.) Many animals have in Arabic a large number of names—more than 560, for instance, being applied to the lion. The following story, current among them, will illustrate this fact with reference to the cat. A Bedawi was out hunting one day, and caught a cat, but did not know what animal it could be. As he was carrying it along with him, he met a man who said, "What are you going to do with that *sinnaur?* Then another asked him, "What is that *kutt* for?" A third called it *hirr;* and others styled it successively *dhayun, khaidà* and *khaital*. So the Bedawi thought to himself, this must be a very valuable animal; and took it to the market, where he offered it for sale at 100 dirhems. At this the people laughed, and said, "Knowest thou not, O Bedawi, that it would be dear at half a dirhem?" He was enraged at having his dream of wealth thus rudely dispelled, and flung it away, exclaiming—"May thy bones be rained, thou beast of many names, but little worth." The Arabs say that the occasion of the cat's first appearance was as follows: The inhabitants of the ark were much troubled with mice. Noah, in his perplexity, stroked the lion's nose, and made him sneeze; whereupon a cat appeared, and cleared off the mice. In the East, as in Europe, a black cat is regarded as "uncanny;" and various parts of it are useful for magical and medicinal purposes. Its claws, for instance, are said to be a charm against the nightmare.—*Once a Week*.

THE GAME OF PIQUET.—It was at Bourges, in the Château du Berri, that the game of piquet, which is especially the game of French cards, was invented, as tradition tells us, by the brave LAHIRE, as a pastime for CHARLES VII. The Italian tarots had long been known; but this new game was for the King of Bourges, as he was called, when he so carelessly withdrew there with his court and favorites, leaving half his kingdom in the hands of the English. As for the inventor, ETIENNE VIGNOLES, surnamed Lahire, he had ever his helmet on his head, and his lance in his hand, ready to do battle with his master's foes; and after a life spent in the field, he died of his wounds in 1442. The examination of these cards leads to the conjecture, that the author would depict the institution of chivalry; some of the names retain the Saracenic terms, such as Apollon, who appears in the romances of CHARLEMAGNE as the idol by which the Moors were accustomed to swear; and CORSUBA, a knight of Cordova, whose name made many a Christian hero turn pale, and may have been a corruption of Cosroes, the general name for the kings of Persia. No doubt the companions of this indolent and voluptuous prince attached a personal sense to each character. Apollon might be CHARLES himself; the queen called "Faith is lost," represented his wife, or AGNES SOREL; "Sans Souci" was some resemblance to the gold-smith, JAQUES CŒUR, who was almost his master's equal in power, and his superior in riches; Corsuba would denote the King of England, the usurper of France; Roland, some of the brave captains, RICHEMONT, DUNOIS, or LAHIRE; the Queen "Tromperie," (deceit,) the Dowager-queen ISABEL, who had sacrificed her husband, son and family to England; and finally, "In thee I trust," the name of one of the queens, alluded to JEANNE D'ARC. In some cases the armorial bearings are adopted belonging to these persons and their colors. It was in this reign that devices, colors and emblems were especially brought into fashion; and the celebrated book, the *Blazon de Couleurs*, was drawn up by the herald of King ALFONZO, of Aragon, giving to each color a special meaning, such as green, joy; black, simplicity, &c. Everything at this period was turned into an allegory, an emblem, or a moral.—*Chambers's Journal*.

PRICES PAID FOR SIR WALTER SCOTT'S WORKS.—The sums of money Sir WALTER SCOTT received for his works are unparalleled. His share of the first work, *Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border*, was but £87 10s., or half the clear profits; but he sold the copyright afterward for £500. His share in the *Lay of the Last Minstrel* was £769 6s. LONGMAN gave him £100 for *Lyrical Pieces*, suggested by the popularity of the last. CONSTABLE offered 1,000 guineas for *Marmion* very shortly after it was begun, and without having seen one line of it; and the price was paid long before the poem was published. It was first printed in quarto, price 1½ guineas. In less than a month the 2,000 copies were sold, then 3,000 octavo copies followed. By 1825, 31,000 copies of this poem had been sold. For the *Lady of the Lake*, Sir WALTER had 2,000 guineas; and by 1836, 50,000 copies had been sold. CONSTABLE gave 1,500 guineas for one-half the copyright of the *Lord of the Isles*. Of *Rokeby*, more than 3,000 were sold at two guineas by the second day of publication. For his edition of DRYDEN'S works, in eighteen volumes, he had £756, £1,500 for an edition of SWIFT, and for the articles on chivalry, the drama and romance, in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, £100 each. But what a mine of wealth he discovered when he first thought of embodying the thoughts and feelings of the olden time in works of fiction! *Waverley* was an anonymous novel put forth at the dead season. CONSTABLE refused to give £1,000 for the copyright; but 1,000 copies were sold in five weeks, and on his share CONSTABLE netted £1,000 in the first year. CONSTABLE agreed in 1821 to give for the remaining copyright of the four novels published between December, 1819, and January, 1821—namely, *Ivanhoe*, the *Monastery*, the *Abbot*, and *Kenilworth*—the sum of 5,000 guineas. By these four novels, the fruits of not more than a year's labor, SCOTT cleared £10,000 before the bargain was completed. But all this (and much more) was of no avail, when Sir WALTER, at the age of fifty-five, found himself involved in the failure of CONSTABLE & Co. to an enormous extent. The debts exceeded £120,000. This was in 1825; and in a year and a half, this indefatigable author had reduced the amount by £28,000. The *Life of Napoleon* produced £18,000, which was at the rate of more than £36 a day for his time. *Woodstock* realized £8,600. By the republication of his novels, &c., he reduced the debt by £54,000.—*Chambers's Journal*.

REMINISCENCES OF LEIGH HUNT.—Of all my literary acquaintances, dear LEIGH HUNT was, I think, the most delightful, as assuredly he was the most affectionate. Living within a short walk of us, his disengaged evenings were usually passed in Brompton Crescent, and most charming evenings he made them by the brightness, the originality and loving-kindliness of his nature. Suffering severely from the *res angusti domus*, there was no reproving, no bitterness, no censoriousness in his conversation. He bore his own privations with cheerful resignation, and unaffectedly rejoiced in the better fortune of others. He was greatly delighted with the success of his play, and began another, the scenes of which he brought to us as he wrote, and read as only he could read. He had the wildest ideas of dramatic effect, and calculated in the most utopian spirit upon the intelligence of the British public. As I often told him, if he read them himself, the magic of his voice, the marvellous intonation and variety of expression in his delivery, would probably enchain and enchant a general audience as it did us; but the hope of being so interpreted was not to be entertained for a moment. As an example of the playfulness of his fancy, take the following: I was on my way to the theatre one morning with CHARLES MATHEWS in his carriage. We had not spoken for some minutes, when, as we were passing a wholesale stationer's at the west end of the Strand, MATHEWS, in his whimsical way, suddenly said to me, "PLANCHE, which would you rather be? ROAKE or VARTY?"—such being the names painted over the shop-windows. I laughed at the absurdity of the question, and declined hazarding an opinion, as I had not the advantage of knowing either of the persons mentioned. On my return home in the evening, for I usually dined at the theatre, I found HUNT at tea with my family, and told him the ridiculous question that had been put to me. "Now, do you know," he said, "I consider that anything but a ridiculous question. I should say it was an exceedingly serious one, and which might have very alarming, nay, fatal consequences under certain mental or physical conditions. You might have become impressed by the notion that it was absolutely necessary for you to come to some decision on the question, and so absorbed in its consideration that you could think of nothing else. All business, public or private, would be neglected. Perpetual pondering on one problem, which daily became more difficult of solution, would result in monomania. Your health undermined, your brain overwrought, in the last moments of fleeting existence, only a few seconds left you in which to make your selection, you might rushly utter 'Roake!' then, suddenly repenting, grasp out 'Var,' and die before you could say 'ty.'" He had a most amusing habit of coining words. Having paid my poor invalid wife, what she considered a great compliment, she said, "Oh, Mr. HUNT, you make me really begin to fear that you are—pardon me the epithet—a humbug." "Good gracious!" he exclaimed, "that a man who has been imprisoned for speaking the truth should be accused of *humbugism!*"—the softening of the g adding elegance to the novelty of the expression.—*J. R. Planché, in London Society*.

GORE HOUSE AND THE BLESSINGTONS.

Many strangers saw Gore House for the first time in 1851. It was then a private hotel, kept by SOYER, the famous compounder of soups and sauces. Being less than half a mile distant from the Crystal Palace, it became not only a convenient rendezvous for American exhibitors, but a favorite place for the dinners which, even then, had begun to make the late GEORGE PEABODY'S name famous. To those who had been admitted within its charmed circle in earlier days, its glory had, of course, departed. There were still the frescoed drawing-rooms, and wainscoted chambers, and oak-paneled library, with its deep window of the breadth of the room; but the books and mirrors, the sofas, couches, ottomans and busts, the sumptuous fauteuils and enamel tables had gone. Two years before, on the night of April 14, 1849, after having lived for eighteen months in constant terror of having an execution put into her house, her servants watching her gates while the votaries of literature and fashion were worshiping at her shrine, accompanied by her two neices, in disguises most painful and humiliating, she had fled to France, and early in May Gore House was thrown open to the public, and all the hoarded treasures of its banished mistress was sold by auction. The sale realized more than £13,000, and after paying her ladyship's debts £11 were lodged with her banker.

What a story do old houses tell! This same Gore House, bought at last by the Commissioners for the site of the new National Gallery, kept as a public house by SOYER, the palatial residence of the Countess of BLESSINGTON and Count D'ORSAY for thirteen years, the home of the accomplished and eccentric Bishop of Oxford, had once been the mansion of WILBERFORCE, who thus writes of it in his diary: "Walked from Hyde Park corner, repeating the 119th psalm in great comfort. We are just one mile from the turnpike-gate, at Hyde Park corner, having about three acres of pleasure-ground around my house, or rather behind it, and several old trees, walnut and mulberry, of thick foliage. I can sit and read under their shade, which I delight in doing, with as much admiration of the beauties of nature as if I were two hundred miles from the city." The mere facts of Lady BLESSINGTON'S history are as strange and improbable as the novelist could portray;—the scenes of her life as full of contrasts as any dramatist ever ventured to imagine. We meet her at five years old in a plain, middle-class Irish home, in the obscure village of Knockbrit. She was born on the 1st of September, 1790. Her family removed to the little town of Clonmel, where the father first followed the business of a corn merchant, which was afterward relinquished for that of proprietor of a local paper, a change that proved ruinous to his fortunes. This father, EDMUND POWER, is bad enough for any tale. Abroad, he is a handsome, thoughtless, jovial fellow, with pleasant manners, and a rich voice; at home, he is brutal, his presence carrying terror to wife and children. The mother was neither beautiful nor bright, charming nor graceful. She claimed descent from Ireland's old nobles, the THOMONDS, but that was all in the far off past. The home, of course, was wretched. Increasing embarrassments irritated the father's temper to fury, and soured the disposition of the mother. It was the last place in which to train young hearts; yet three of the daughters lived to wear a coronet—MARGUERITE, Countess of Blessington; ELLEN, Viscountess of Canterbury; and MARY ANNE, Countess de St. Marsault. Provincial gayeties sometimes relieved for the girls the gloom of home. With the military officers who attended the Clonmel balls, they were reigning belles. ELLEN was the fairer, but MARGUERITE charmed by the vivacity of her conversation and the fascination of her manners. Ere she was fifteen, two offers of marriage came, both from officers of good family; one, Capt. MURRAY, whom she favored; the other, Capt. FARMER, whom she detested. The latter, however, was rich, and the family needed money. The mercenary parents, deaf to her passionate remonstrances, did not hesitate to sell their unhappy child, and she became Mrs. FARMER. As might have been expected, the match proved most unhappy. After suffering every variety of personal violence during the three months of living beneath her husband's roof, the wife-child fled back to her father's house, where, however, she found no welcome.

A long gap now occurs in the history of her life. Whither she wandered or how she employed herself, for a period of nearly twelve years, is not known. In 1816 she is residing in Manchester-square, London, a brother being her protector and her intimate friend the Earl of BLESSINGTON. Capt. FARMER, whom she never again met, died in a drunken revel in November, 1817, and four months later, at the age of twenty-seven, in the ripeness of her womanly beauty, MARGUERITE FARMER, born POWER, became Countess of BLESSINGTON. It was in her husband's magnificent mansion in St. James'-square that Lady BLESSINGTON commenced her London life of fashion. The daughter of an Irish tradesman, she aimed at fashionable leadership. Provincial in birth, *parvenu* in breeding, and surrounded by relatives who had enjoyed the advantages of neither polite education nor easy fortune, she nevertheless made the queenship of aristocratic coteries the goal of her ambition. Success was never more perfect. Her *salons* shortly rivaled those of Holland House. No more distinguished circle could be found in the metropolis. The *élite* of English celebrities—men of letters, statesmen, artists, and poets vied with possessors of Norman names and bluest blood to honor the rising star. Two Royal Dukes condescended to do homage at the new shrine of wit and beauty. CANNING, CASTLEREAGH, LANSDOWNE, SCARLETT, JEKYLL, and ERSKINE paid to the graceful Countess uninterrupted *devoirs*. In her presence Whigs and Tories forgot their feuds; and rivals in art and letters buried their hatreds. KEMBLE and LAWRENCE, MATHEWS and WILKIE, the learned DR. PARR, ROGERS, MOORE, and LUTTREL were among her most faithful votaries. Even Charleville House offered no such attractions to leaders in Parliament or *savans* from the schools. Brilliant as this life was, however, Lord BLESSINGTON tired of it. It had been his misfortune to be born to an annual rental of £30,000. Living solely for amusement, all pleasure that did not constantly change its form palled upon his taste, so that even his wife's triumphs, of which he seems to have been prouder than she, failed to preserve him from *ennui*. After four brilliant seasons, the mansion in St. James'-square was closed, and my lord and lady, accompanied by her youngest sister, MARY ANNE POWER, MATHEWS, the comedian, and Count D'ORSAY, are posting in their own carriages en route for Italy.

At the six years of Lady BLESSINGTON'S life in Italy we can barely glance. From the time of her disappointment at Lord BYRON'S cold reception in Genoa—a reception of which she always spoke with a tone of asperity foreign to her nature—through the months spent in visits to Pompeii and Herculaneum, Pæstum and Capri, Sorrento and Beneventum, always accompanied by WESTMACOTT, MILLINGER, HERSCHELL, SIR WILLIAM GELL, or other cicerones equally famous and agreeable. During the two years and a half, when, as mistress of the Palace Belvidere, surrounded by gardens overlooking the Bay of Naples, and superb in all appointments of piazzas and pavilions, gilt ceilings, and architraves of oriental alabaster, tables of mosaic, and walls covered with pictures, she dispensed a hospitality more than oriental in its splendor. Up to the time of her return to Paris, where the grand mansion of Maréchal NEY, in the Rue de Bourbons, had been taken by Lord BLESSINGTON, and furnished for their residence with princely magnificence. There was never lady of refined tastes who found beneath the blue Italian sky circumstances more advantageous, society more agreeable, or life fuller of resources. She had gained health, experience and friends. Her mind had been enriched and enlarged. Her beauty was in its prime—her literary reputation brilliant—her powers of conversation unrivaled—her husband proud of her genius, and putting at her command a fortune ample for all the luxuries that taste could suggest or rank require. Speaking of her bed and dressing-rooms, fitted up for her by the taste of Lord BLESSINGTON, she writes: "The bed, which is silvered instead of gilt, rests on the backs of two large silver swans so exquisitely sculptured that every feather is in *alto relievo*, and looks as fleecy as those of the living bird. The recess in which it is placed is lined with white fluted silk, bordered with blue embossed lace, and from the columns that support the frieze of the recess pale blue silk curtains, lined with white, are hung, which, when drawn, conceal the recess altogether." They were both looking forward to a bright future. *Mais l'homme propose, le Dieu dispose.* The grim monarch would not be shut out. While riding, Lord BLESSINGTON was seized with apoplexy. He was carried home, and never spoke again. On the 23d of May, 1829, at the age of forty-seven, he terminated his earthly course.

In order to understand fully the situation in which Lady BLESSINGTON was left upon the death of her husband, it is necessary to refer here to the connection of Count D'ORSAY with the family of the Earl. ALFRED GUILLAUME GABRIEL, Compte D'ORSAY, was born in Paris, Dec. 4, 1801, his father being an officer in the French Army, his mother the daughter of the King of Wurtemburg by a morganatic marriage. Perhaps no Frenchman, who was not connected with the Embassy, ever received more attention or aroused greater admiration in England. Gifted with a fine person and an extraordinary intellect, fluent in modern and ancient languages, familiar with the round of the sciences, a ready wit, a logical debater, a strong and eloquent writer, a charming companion and faithful friend, the Count made an ineffaceable impress upon society in England, from his first arrival in 1821 till he left her shores forever, twenty-eight years afterward. In all manly exercises he had no equal. No country gentleman had a firmer seat in the saddle, brought down game with a more unerring shot, or drove four-in-hand with better skill. In fencing, boxing, wrestling, cricket and billiards he had no competitor. In matters of taste his judgment was supreme. He was a painter, sculptor and architect of no low degree. Some of his paintings adorn the best private galleries in England, and his drawings are carefully preserved in the clubs. Lord BYRON, who had the opportunity of reading the journal he kept during his first years in England, pronounced his delineation of character and society as superior to any of the satire of Queen ANNE'S days. For this journal, in his subsequent pecuniary adversity, he was offered a large sum of money, but he declared that he would never sell the people at whose houses he had dined, and the Ms., greatly to his honor, was burned.

"What's done we partly can compute,
But know not what's resisted."

It was to this man, from his first visit to England in 1821, that Lord BLESSINGTON attached himself with extraordinary warmth of friendship. Count D'ORSAY became the inmate of his house, the associate of his pleasures, the confidant of his plans, and the constant *chaperon* of his wife. When the establishment at St. James'-square was broken up and the Italian tour agreed upon, the Count was invited to become one of the number. No suspicion, so far as is known, ever entered Lord BLESSINGTON'S mind that anything more than platonic friendship existed between Count D'ORSAY and Lady BLESSINGTON. In powers of conversation that had no rival; in every manly accomplishment; in sincerity of friendship, correctness of taste, buoyancy of spirits and variety of invention, everywhere impressed with marks of genius, the noble Lord found in his young friend inexhaustible resources of something more than pleasure. So dependent did he become upon the constant devotion of the Count, that in order to link together their fortunes he offered him in marriage his youngest daughter, Lady HARRIETTE BLESSINGTON. She was only fifteen years old. Count D'ORSAY had never seen her. An ample fortune, to be sure, was offered as her dower, but with it was her provincial breeding with her aunt in Ireland, her ignorance of society, her unsophisticated life, and her utter unacquaintance with the world. All this the Count took into the account, and all this Lady BLESSINGTON knew. And yet, whatever may have been the motives, the offer was accepted, and at the age of fifteen years and four months the little, bashful, timid, pale-faced country girl, (it is but justice to add that she grew in after years to be one of the most accomplished and *spirituelle* of women,) arrived in Italy to be married to a man she had never known. The ceremony took place Dec. 10, 1827, sixteen months beford Lord BLESSINGTON'S death. It was an unhappy match from first to last. A separation shortly took place, and ever afterward Count D'ORSAY made one of the family of Lady BLESSINGTON.

The Spring of 1832 found our heroine as a widow, established in a mansion furnished with her usual taste and magnificence, in Seymour-place, London. Then commenced her second English career, which extended over nearly twenty years, by which she is best known. Now, as before, she aimed at sovereignty in the world of fashion and fashionable literature. Her soirées were never so brilliant. Her *salons* were opened nightly to men of genius and learning, to persons of celebrity from all countries, and to travelers of every European city. Her house became the centre of attraction for the *beau monde* of the intellectual classes—a place of reunion for remarkable persons of talent or eminence, and certainly the most agreeable resort of men of literature, art, science, of strangers of distinction, travelers and public characters of various pursuits; the most agreeable that ever existed in England. WILLIS is graphic in his description of the long library, lined alternately with splendidly-bound books and mirrors, and with a deep window of the breadth of the room, opening upon Hyde Park, where he found Lady BLESSINGTON alone. "The picture to my eye," he writes, "as the door opened, was a lovely one: a woman of remarkable beauty, half buried in a *fauteuil* of yellow satin, reading by a magnificent lamp suspended from the centre of the arched ceiling; sofas, couches, ottomans and busts, arranged in rather a crowded sumptuousness through the room; enamel tables, covered with expensive and elegant trifles, in every corner, and a delicate white hand, relieved on the back of a book, to which the eye was attracted by the blaze of its diamond rings." In 1836, her Ladyship removed to Gore House, where she resided for thirteen years. Here the establishment was sustained in a style of greater magnificence even than that of Seymour-place, its soirées more influential and of greater pretensions, its reunions never failing to draw together the highest class of men of great intellect. She received company every night from 10 till 12½, and there she sat the Minerva of the shrine, whom all the votaries of literature and art worshiped. The swinging of the censer before her beautiful face and queenly presence, never ceased in those *salons*, and the accents of homage to her grace and wit, her refinement and taste, never failed to be whispered by her worshipers. She held high court in royal state, enthroned in her well-known *fauteuil*—"the gorgeous Lady BLESSINGTON!" It was a beautiful Armida palace, where the inmates lived enchanted lives, waited upon by the splendors of the world, but which, alas! was suspended as by a single hair. Amid all this blaze of fashion and taste, the mistress of which was perpetually rapped in the soft music of adulation, Lady BLESSINGTON'S old friends could observe increasing traces of care. There was cause for it. The current of her life sparkled in her drawing-rooms as if all were sunshine, but there were various undercurrents of a different appearance. At her husband's death she found herself reduced from the £30,000 of their former annual income to a jointure of £2,000. This sum was altogether insufficient to support the style in which she lived and to provide for the host of needy relations always dependent upon her bounty. Money she must have, and authorship, formerly resorted to for pleasure or fame, was her only way of procuring it. Upon her second settlement in London, therefore, she applied herself to literature as a profession and regular means of support. Her *Journal of Conversations with Lord Byron* had great popularity. In 1839 her *Idler in Italy*, in three volumes, was given to the world, and was succeeded by her *Idler in France*. Novels, sketches, verses, reviews, whatever would sell, came rapidly from her pen. At times her publishers became alarmed lest the market should be glutted by numbers. The merit of her writings, too, they knew to be factitious, and feared the reading public would challenge them. But the prestige of her rank and name, her personal acquaintance with literary men, and more than all her leadership in the fashionable world, procured a constant market for her works. It was the palmy day of pretty books, and she edited *The Keepsake, The Book of Beauty* and the *Gems of Beauty*—wrote extensively for the annuals, and superintended the publications of albums. For some years her literary income exceeded £3,000.

At length these resources failed. The public grew tired of the gilded and decorated inanities issued with every dying year. The demand for her novels diminished. Then her Ladyship, ever fertile in resources, turned to the newspapers. The *Daily News* was started in 1846. Lady BLESSINGTON was engagad "to contribute, in confidence, any sort of intelligence she might like to communicate of the sayings, doings, memoirs, or movements in the fashionable world." She rated the value of her services at £800 per annum. The managers were disposed to give £400 only for a year, or half a year at the rate of £500. This arrangement was accepted, but at the end of six months her Ladyship closed the engagement. Her last work of fiction appeared first in the columns of a London Sunday newspaper. Sadly fagging and harassing were these literary toils. No servant is her establishment had work half so hard. In a letter to London she writes: "I have been very unwell of late. The truth is, the numerous family of father, mother, sister, brother, and his six children, that I have to write for, compels me to work, when my health would demand a total cessation of literary exertion." In five weeks she wrote one of her three-volume novels. To Dr. MADDEN she writes: "When I tell you that I have six hundred pages to compose the next three weeks for a work which, unless completed, forfeits an engagement, you will understand why I cannot comply with your request." Again she complains: "I am so constantly and fatiguingly occupied in copying and correcting, that I have not a moment to myself." And further: "I am literally worn out. I look for release from my literary toils more than ever a slave did from bondage. I never get out any day before 5 o'clock."

Of the character of Lady BLESSINGTON'S literary productions it is needless to speak. They have gone with the past. Compared by her flatterers to Mme. DE STAEL, she is really among the lowest group of female authors. Her *Conversations with Lord Byron, Idler in Italy*, and *Idler in France*, have nearly passed to the same oblivion that has swallowed up her annuals and *Books of Beauty*. The interest in the woman was the main source of the interest taken in her writings. Destitute of depth of thought and earnestness of character—without special talent or a scintillation of genius; with no great aim or purpose such as creates aim and purpose in others, and with feeble moral strength—her works are necessarily frivolous and shallow. Her highest gifts were a facile pen, thorough good humor and a dash of Irish shrewdness. She caught readily the external aspects of society, but had no power to gauge its depths. That with such mediocre talents she should have retained for nearly thirty years a commanding position in the social literary world, is due mainly to her personal charms and style of living. She was singularly beautiful. The deep, liquid lustre of eyes clear as Italian heavens; the full, ruddy lips that opened to reveal teeth white and perfectly formed; the exquisitely chiseled chin; the cheeks, in whose color "lily vied with rose;" the head set like that of TITIAN'S Minerva, upon a neck that rose with queenlike grace from a full, voluptuous bosom; large, round arms terminated by perfect hands; shapely feet and ankles;—to all of which were added a dignity of presence, grace of movement and fascination of manner quite indescribable,—and there need be no wonder why she reigned so long the empress of fashionable literature. There were, besides, a geniality in the warmth of her feelings, an abandonment of all ease, an apparent unconsciousness of her powers of attraction, and a glowing sunshine of good humor and good nature in the smiles and tones and laughter of this lovely woman, that made the fascination of her charms almost irresistible. In addition to all else was a sweetly modulated, low, clear, silver-toned voice, so exquisite that the witchery of its notes blended with the impressions made by her beauty, and rendered them ineffaceable. Lady BLESSINGTON had tact also. To draw out merit that was retiring, to elicit any peculiarity of talent in a guest, and to recognize and appreciate the high endowments of others without envy or detraction, were among the causes of her great popularity. Then the charms of her rank, the rare *agrémens* of her elegant mansion, where all was arranged with respect almost alone to the pleasure of her guests,—the wit of her reunions, and the constant presence of a friend whose *fiat* in all matters of taste was decisive, and who is declared by a French writer to have taught the English aristocracy how to converse,—taking all these things into account one ceases to wonder at Lady BLESSINGTON'S success.

So much for the public aspect of her career. Those who saw her in the brilliant drawing-room only, surrounded by the flash of wit and blaze of genius, knew little of the hideous skeleton locked within the boudoir. Distant observers viewed her in one light, but those who stood behind the scenes regarded her in another. Her dressing-maid thus describes her anxieties: "Laboring night and day at literary work, all her anxiety was to be clear of debt. She was latterly constantly trying to curtail all her expenses in the establishment, and constantly toiling to get money. Worried and harrassed at not being able to pay bills when they were sent in, and seeing large expenses still going on without the means to meet them, she got no sleep at night." And yet Gore House suffered no abatement of its splendor. Receptions, balls and reunions followed each other in endless succession, her *salons* were crowded night after night with the beauty and wit of aristocratic society, Count D'ORSAY presided twice every week at the sumptuous dinners that drew the *élite* of the fashionable and literary world around her table, and her stables witnessed no decrease in well-groomed horses and stylish equipages for the daily calls upon her friends or drives along the banks of the Serpentine. For the two or three last years of her London life its sham must have made her sick at heart. Tradesmen's bills unpaid and constantly increasing in number, servants clamororous for their wages—protested acceptances for borrowed money pressed constantly for settlement, and at last bailiffs with executions crowding her doors and seeking through various subterfuges to gain entrance, were the daily normal condition of Lady BLESSINGTON'S life. To her soul's core she must have loathed it. Sensible of the hollowness of the smiles of the gay world, whirling round and round in a species of continuous madness, and conscious of the dark gulf of bankruptcy to which she was constantly drawing nearer, she was nevertheless unable to make any successful effort to extricate herself from the danger. Her own language is more affecting than aught else. She goes long past midnight from the drawing-room—where, decked in smiles, she had seemed to be the enchantress who, with a touch of her wand, could evoke joy in every heart—to her chamber, and before the sound of her guests' carriage wheels have died upon her ears, writes as follows: "My heart is like a frozen fountain, over which the ice is too hard to allow of the stream beneath flowing with vigor, though enough of vitality remains to make the chilling rampart that divides its waters from light and air insupportable."

For two years Lady BLESSINGTON lived in constant terror of having an execution put into her house. Count D'ORSAY, equally involved, went out only of night and Sundays. The most careful precautions as to the admission of persons to the house were taken. Her outer gate and hall door were never without a guard. While she was entertaining her guests, her footmen were repelling her creditors. In the Spring of 1849 the long-menaced break-up of the establishment of Gore House took place. Exasperated by interminable delays without a prospect of payment, numberless creditors consisting of bill-discounters, money-lenders, jewelers, lace-venders, tax-collectors, and others accompanied by bailiffs holding executions, assembled around the gate in the early morning of April 2, clamorous for admission. A groom in the BLESSINGTON livery rode up the street, alighted at the lodge, and was instantly admitted. It was a bailiff in disguise. Obtaining admission within the house he threw open his coat, and showing his baton of authority levied at once upon the property. The die was cast. Word was at once carried to Lady BLESSINGNON'S bedchamber, who, summoning Count D'ORSAY'S valet, dispatched him instantly to his master with the message that unless he made his escape he would be arrested. The Count made light of it. He had been awakened from a sound sleep, and answered "pah-pah" to every representation of the servant. Lady BLESSINGTON, full of alarm lest his room should be discovered, for by this time half a dozen bailiffs were in possession, rushed into the adjoining dressing-chamber, and at her passionate entreaties the Count consented to fly. He reached Paris the next day, where, on the 14th, he was joined by Lady BLESSINGTON and her two nieces. Up to this time Count D'ORSAY had been for three years in receipt of an income of about £800 per annum, partly derived from the Incumbered Estates Court, partly from his wife. He had received in all from the Blessington property £103,500—all of which had gone to his creditors. His annuity ceased upon his leaving England, and he had no property. Lady BLESSINGTON, now three score, with her jointure of £2,000 per annum only to depend upon, made preparations for just such another course as she had run in London. She would not grow old. She could not bear to think of death. Taking a residence near the Champs Elysée, and furnishing it with accustomed elegance and luxury, she projected future literary plans, began to read up for them, and busied herself in making arrangements for the reception of the *beau monde*. It was a clear evening of June, the third of the month, seven weeks from the time of her leaving London, that she, her nieces and her inseparable friend moved into their new home. That night she was seized with illness. No thought of death approached her, but the thing might not be stayed. In a few hours, all unconscious of her state, she passed away. Her remains rest at Chambourcy.

At this period LOUIS NAPOLEON was President of the French Republic. For many years he had been the bosom friend of Count D'ORSAY in England; in his days of poverty and exile Lady BLESSINGTON had generously supplied his needs; upon his flight from the Castle of Ham he resorted at once to Gore House and found a home there, and Count D'ORSAY had used his powerful family influence in France in aid of his election. Never was debt of gratitude larger or more fairly due. It was paid by a single invitation to dinner. Count D'ORSAY died on the 4th of August, 1852. He never fully recovered from the shock produced by Lady BLESSINGTON'S death. That he was devotedly her friend has never been doubted. And yet he did her the wrong to marry her step-daughter while madly in love with her own more queenly beauty, and made their *liason* scandalous by living in her house and presiding at her table. N. S. D.

SPIRIT OF RELIGIOUS PRESS.

A very just complaint is made in the *Independent* against the misplaced magnanimity of Mr. BEECHER, as illustrated in his last Sunday's sermon on the City corruptions. It says:

"With Mr. BEECHER'S expression of sympathy for these scoundrels it is hard to have patience. 'Now, while everybody was making a racket,' he is reported as having said, 'he felt more like helping those men who were cast down; for they were men, and had suffered as but few had, and he would not forget in the culprit the man. He would look as God looks upon this sinful world, abhoring the iniquity and longing to save.' If there were any indications of remorse on the part of these rascals, there would be more justification for such words; but we have heard as yet no outcries of penitence and no appeals for sympathy. The Mayor still perpetrates bad puns in gay contempt of the popular indignation; Boss TWEED gathers his clans in our streets, with bands and other brazen clamors, prophesying in public places that he will be returned to the Senate of the State by an increased majority; and the whole gang concentrate their villainy in an attempt through their newspaper to stir up a riot of laborers against the men who have been foremost in ferreting out their villainy. We submit that magnanimity is altogether out of place in dealing with such characters. When the highwayman is tracked to his hiding-place in the cellar, and there, turning at bay, threatens to shoot any man who attempts to arrest him, and to blow up the house and destroy all its inmates if he be not let alone, it is a poor time to pity or condole with the miscreant. But, even if these men were penitent, we are not certain that they ought to be leniently treated. Crimes against individuals may be forgiven; but our resentment against the thieves of the Ring is not a personal matter, and we are not at liberty to treat them as if they were our personal enemies. When men abuse a public trust as they have done, setting at defiance the law that they are appointed to execute, destroying the very institutions of popular government and debauching the conscience of a nation which their successful corruptions, there is no room, there should be no room to seek the forgiveness of the public whom they have wronged. They may humble themselves before God, and may claim his mercy; but the meed they have earned by their crimes, and that the people must not shrink from paying them, is everlasting contempt and abhorrence. We owe it to our children, we owe it to the nation which God has given us, and whose liberties are precious, to put upon these men an ineffaceable brand of infamy. The pity that expends itself in mournings over their sufferings is sheer waste, and something worse. A sterner sentiment would better befit the occasion."

The *United Presbyterian* thinks that the Church is greatly responsible for the present disorganized state of society. It says:

"The stirring up in New-York is doing good throughout the country. Everywhere men are looking around to see if they are being plundered or dealt with in honesty. It is to be hoped the result of all the effort will be to promote official integrity every place, and thus promote the moral and business health of the nation. It ought, however, to be borne in mind that unearthing unearthly frauds and punishing the perpetrators of them either with judicial penalties or public scorn, will do but little toward the permanent establishment of virtue. Such things stagger villainy for a time, but do not cure it. It is the inculcation of the truth, and the earnest effort of good men to keep public trusts in good hands that will secure prolonged purity. These revelations make spasms, which when they go down leave nothing but a huge scar, telling of the wounds that caused them. May it not be claimed that the Church is, in many respects responsible for the frauds and excitements of the world of business? It shows so much of a disposition to be vain and unsubstantial that its example infects all society. Sabbath-schools are filled with frippery and folly, hymns are sung that only deprave the taste and morals of the singers, pulpits are filled with sensational preachers, and in the name of religion are under the sanction of the Church, unnumbered societies, with idiotic effort, are pushing forward their pretended reformations. The world looks to the Church for steadiness and solidity. It ought to be free from puerilities and the spasms and mockeries of sensationalism. The Bible is plain and solid. The Church of the Scriptures is a world of earnest dignity. If Christ were upon the earth today, every child approaching him for a blessing would have to carry a banner, and every twentieth man would ask his indorsement of the new 'Bethany Leaves,' or some other style of songs for the Sabbath-schools. True religion will evaporate amid such a travesty of worship."

The *Golden Age* thinks that the era of sectarianism is past, on which subject it says:

"Every day makes it more patent to our people that sectarianism clashes with the best thought, the noblest movements, the civilization, indeed, of the age. The people at large love what is tolerant, generous, Democratic, Catholic, universal in spirit and aim. However priests and bigots may strive to restrict their sympathies and keep them fettered in technical traditions, they ever struggle for freedom of thought, and are fast breaking their sectarian bonds. The war taught them that patriotism was not confined to any single party; that the differences between Whig and Democrat and Republican were of no account in comparison with loyalty to the Republic, and devotion to the great principles and aims represented by its flag. And as Universalist and Partialist, Unitarian and Trinitarian, Catholic and Congregationalist stood side by side upon the battle-field, fighting with equal courage; as they showed an equal care for sick and wounded comrades in the hospital and the prison; as they suffered with equal patience and died with equal serenity of faith, the people opened their eyes to the fact that the distinctions of sect and the differences of dogma about which had they contended so long, were utterly insignificant in comparison with loyalty to God, and devotion to the great ideas and sentiments incarnated in the religion of Christ. Sectarianism is doomed. It may linger for years, but it must wither and decay and finally die. Its death-knell can already be heard by whoever has ears. And the time has come for a total reformation of our effete and cumbrous ecclesiastical organizations on a new idea, and for a humaner and diviner purpose than at present they are fitted to effect—a religious reconstruction upon broader and higher and more Christian ground. Instead of working for sects and churches, and keeping ourselves shut in from the life of the times and the great movements of the world, trying our most and best to strengthen our lines, and build up our walls, and make converts to our dogmas, we must take our place in the world, and work for that and the people of it. What do our petty sectarian names and divisions amount to when every year Providence is bringing the nations and races together in commercial and social relations, and blending all religions in a universal faith, and making all people one."

The Triennial Episcopalian Convention, at Baltimore, has been looked forward to by many as an occasion when attempts would be made to introduce certain changes into the service of that Church. On this point the *Churchman* says:

"Changes have been asked for in that body of ancestral forms which the Prayer-Book conveys to us. They have been asked in various interests and for various reasons. Some have asked them to bring the forms more into harmony with historic theology, and others to bring them into less antagonism to the crude and changing theology of the current 'common Christianity' of the present year of grace. It is hard to see why, if changes are to be made at all, they should be made in the interests of any one set of opinions, or of any one tendency, in a body which allows so large a latitude in opinion, and such a variety of tendencies, as does the American Church. Now, as we have said, while conceding that some changes may be in themselves desirable, there is still the other question—is it wise to make them? wise now? wise under present circumstances? Will the possible gain make up for the certain inconvenience and the positive loss? For we must not forget that it is not so much the unchangeableness of the truth itself as the fixedness of the forms in which she administers it, that has struck the observation of men, and commended the Church to so many who seek stability and security. We must not forget that to thousands a change of the form will be taken to be a fluctuation about the truth itself. We are not left today to decide this question on its merits. No claim for any change can come before the Church solely on its merits. It brings with it the other question, whether here, and now, any change whatever would not be, under the circumstances, unwise and bad? And, considering the time and its tendencies, we are clear that such a question must be answered in the affirmative. The Church, in this year of grace, can afford to change nothing. Her very power lies in this, that in a time when all is changing—when Protestantism is adrift, and Rome is making new dogmas—she abides by the old faith, and also, which is what strikes the common mind most, abides by the old forms. Change means for the Church, in the minds of men now, confusion, weakness, and uncertainty—means the abandonment of ground held sacred—means a sacrifice of character and consistency—means the turning of the Church into the ways of sects. For the present, it is the part of wisdom in the Church to stand by what she has; to refuse to alter line or letter; to hold something, in this restless time, visibly before all men as an old, familiar, settled thing. No matter how loud the demur; no matter how many be disappointed; no matter how many restless souls be disgusted, it is her highest wisdom to give assurance once again to tossed and doubting souls, who want to find stability somewhere, that she will teach ten years from hence the faith she teaches now; that the worship, the prayer, the praise, the baptismal service, the communion service which were good enough for ourselves are also good enough for our children and our children's children. Change, now, means weakness; absolute refusal to change means strength."

The *Liberal Christian* urges attendance on public worship, not only for its benefits personally, but as necessary for preserving the sacredness of the Sabbath in this country:

"Now, shall we be able to preserve the Sunday, even for purposes of rest, unless we keep it as a day of public worship and instruction? We see how the foreigners who have come to us think of it [illegible] as a holy day, but as a holiday. We are by no means sure that we can keep it as a holiday. That, too, would break up the week usefully for health and [illegible]. But [illegible] it continue, even as a holiday, [illegible] after it has ceased to be also a holy day? In our country specially society is more [illegible] demon of business than [illegible] pleasure. The burning [illegible] the whole American blood. [illegible] claims all the time there is, and [illegible] peril of her usurping the [illegible] days. We fear her worse [illegible] and seductive as that [illegible] how shall we keep pleasure [illegible] combining together to destroy [illegible] day, that precious day [illegible] and religious inspiration? [illegible] in any way so well as [illegible] tifying our public worship? [illegible] can keep the churches [illegible] danger of losing Sunday. [illegible] and professional men [illegible] what they do to weaken [illegible] when they yield to their [illegible] home from church? [illegible] themselves a serious injury [illegible] minds and consciences [illegible] religious appeals and [illegible] weakening the public sentiment [illegible] and the next generation, [illegible] and sacredness of the [illegible] spectable and virtuous [illegible] respects, the more [illegible] as a neglecter of the [illegible] ligion. * * * For ourselves, [illegible] believe in the separation [illegible] no public worship on account [illegible] personal priestliness. [illegible] worshiping in the woods, [illegible] with a book or a volume [illegible] home; and, when nothing [illegible] this is well. But a pretty [illegible] observation of this kind [illegible] made us very dubious [illegible] character. We are deeply [illegible] ple make a fatal mistake [illegible] going, and we would earnestly [illegible] attention of all our people [illegible] reopening of our churches [illegible] steady and a more intelligent [illegible] of the Sunday and of its [illegible] ence of the Sunday as a [illegible] a day of public prayer."

The *Tablet* is constrained to admit that the present condition of the Roman Catholic Church, in Europe, as an integral body, is not in the highest degree satisfactory, and quotes the following statements in reply to a writer who urges that the Papacy should identify itself with the revolutionary party in the political changes that are threatened:

"LAMENNAIS proposed that the Church should break with the Governments and ally herself with the people against them. This she could not do, for she protects alike the rights of sovereigns and of subjects. To ally herself with the revolutionary party [illegible] to us impracticable, if not [illegible] unwise on the part of the Church. [illegible] is still more hostile to her than to monarchy. The [illegible] tic, and opposed to all [illegible] may be men in Europe [illegible] and yet believers in Christ [illegible] liberty and law, but the [illegible] of the party are Socialists [illegible] manding the abolition of [illegible] ment, the destruction of capital [illegible] of property in the land, and [illegible] plish their ends by blood [illegible] possible for the Church to [illegible] in any respect co-operate [illegible] which holds no rights as sacred [illegible] whether natural or acquired [illegible] the Church can do, and [illegible] forced to do, is to [illegible] ments to their fate. [illegible] ments of Europe have [illegible] in order, as they supposed [illegible] selves against or to conciliate [illegible] subjects, abandoned the Church [illegible] her enemies, and are on [illegible] an attitude of active hostility [illegible] will be obliged, in return [illegible] their inevitable fate, and [illegible] self on her spiritual resources [illegible] of God on earth. If LAMENNAIS [illegible] this, and not proposed [illegible] revolution against the [illegible] might not have been [illegible] The Church breaks no [illegible] to the Governments, but [illegible] cordats which regulates [illegible] civil Powers, now operate [illegible] only to her disadvantage [illegible] ments refuse to be bound [illegible] it at will. If she judge [illegible] arms would be ineffectual [illegible] ernment that breaks its [illegible] compelling it to fulfill its [illegible] the system is virtually gone [illegible] tempt to keep it. The Church [illegible] to place Italy and Austria [illegible] no longer anything to [illegible] cordats, and she must leave [illegible] and their disaffected subjects [illegible] battle now raging between [illegible] self fall back into the position [illegible] the Roman world before the [illegible] STANTINE, and which she [illegible] non-Catholic states. The truth [illegible] is gone, and society has fallen [illegible] gan rule, and, though there [illegible] Christians, still much faith [illegible] prince, potentate, or sovereign [illegible] to the Church, or that acknowledges [illegible] ity. In other words, the Catholic [illegible] and only the missionary [illegible] Church is obliged to become [illegible] even in old Catholic countries [illegible] the world without the aid of [illegible] or the support of any civil power."

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 8, 1871.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and No. 1,241 Broadway, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The GERMAN and ENGLISH EDITIONS of the Pamphlet published by the TIMES, *containing a complete history of the Tammany Frauds, are now ready and for sale at the* TIMES *counter. Price six cents a copy, or $4 per hundred to dealers.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Triennial Convention of the Episcopal Church held its third day's session yesterday, at Baltimore. The Committee on Conformity of Ritual reported in favor of instituting a canon on the subject of a decidedly Low Church nature.

President GRANT was at the White House yesterday and received the members of his Cabinet and a delegation of English clergymen.

The receipts of fractional currency for last week were $64,400.

Two convicts who escaped from the prison in Nevada lately, were shot in the southern part of that State.

President BAEZ defeated CABRAL in San Domingo and drove him over the border into Hayti. Subsequently the latter defeated BAEZ, captured and burned several towns.

Reports from Venezuela state that the insurgents still hold the port of Ciudad Bolivia, and that they have released the American steamer *Hero* they had seized.

The balance on hand at the Treasury Department yesterday was: Currency $9,546,892; coin, $92,045,223; coin certificates, $16,294,400.

The bill legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister has passed a second reading in the New-Zealand Chambers. Also one for making two-thirds of the jury in a civil case carry the verdict against the minority.

The yield of gold in the Thames gold-field, New-Zealand, in August, amounts to 28,665 ounces. The American steamers from San Francisco will henceforward go to Melbourne and Sydney, instead of stopping at New-Zealand.

A meeting of the various Australian Governments is to be held in Melbourne, to raise a subsidy for the American Steam-ship Company.

The sentence of death against Gen. ROSSEL has been confirmed by the Court of Revision.

Considerable agitation is manifested in France over the continued Algerian disturbances, as a feeling exists that the Government is not pursuing a firm course.

Reinforcements of Spanish troops are to be sent immediately to Cuba to enforce the rule of the Captain-General.

The King of Sweden has closed the Rigsdag with a speech, in which he expressed himself dissatisfied with the course of the Lower House on national affairs.

The news from Japan is important. The Government has abolished the order of the Daimios, reducing them to the level of the common people, and confiscating their territorial possessions. Hereafter there will be no aristocracy or religion except through the Mikado.

The silk trade in Japan is in a bad way owing to the carelessness evinced in preparing the raw material.

Heavy floods have occurred in the vicinity of Tientsin, China.

A party of Texas cattle-drovers at Abeline, Kansas, Friday, spent most of the day going around town and forcing business men to treat them with liquor. Finally a disturbance occurred, and in attempting to quell it City Marshal "WILD BILL" wounded one of the drovers and accidentally killed another.

A fire broke out on Canal-street, Binghamton, shortly after 12 o'clock yesterday morning. The loss was about $41,000, and insurance $20,000.

A man named LARABEE killed his son-in-law, named WOODARD, near Carthage, on Friday. A dispute arose about putting timber in the river, and LARABEE struck WOODARD with a club, killing him instantly.

News from the fires in Wisconsin, yesterday, report that they are raging worse than ever. A man arrived at Fort Howard from Pensaukie says that thirty men were burned to death at that place, and part of the town and one lumber-mill were in ashes when he left. The rest of the town has probably been burned by this time.

M. VICTOR LEFRANC has been appointed Provisional Minister of Finance, in France, to act during the absence of M. POUYER-QUERTIER, who will go to Berlin to secure the ratification of the Commercial Treaty, notwithstanding the visit of Gen. MANTEUFFEL to Versailles for a similar purpose.

What is Being Done.

"E. B. G." sends one dollar, and "F." fifty cents toward the funds necessary for the Committee of Seventy to carry on their operations against the Ring. "F." says in his letter:

> I am sorry that I cannot increase the amount a thousand fold, but the fact is, I am about as poor—financially speaking—as a man can possibly be and live.
>
> I had been regretting my inability to assist in the good work inaugurated by you, and so nobly carried on, but your invitation this morning has opened the way for me, and I gladly avail myself of the opportunity.
>
> I wish it could be impressed upon the mind of every man, woman and child in the City of New-York, that every sum invested in this good cause will return to the investor many times increased, in the shape of "very hard cash," (saved by a decrease in the expenses of living,) as soon as we shall have succeeded in ridding ourselves of the band of thieves who have so long plundered us with impunity.
>
> I send this to you knowing of no more direct way by which it will reach its destination.
>
> Hoping, when complete victory shall have crowned your efforts, that a grateful public may substantially remember you, I subscribe myself, with profound esteem,
>
> Your friend, F.

We have sent these contributions to the Committee, through Major BUNDY, of the *Evening Mail*, and we beg to thank "F." and "E. B. G.", on behalf of the Committee and the public, for doing *their* part toward the good work. We cannot all give large sums, but we can all give something. The Committee of Seventy need encouragement and support, for they are now at the very front of the battle. Yesterday, the *Tribune* thought proper to publish a long article, in which a verdict of "not proven" was returned in favor of the chief culprits of the Ring. Evidence of an infinitely less conclusive kind has sent many a man to prison for life. But "H. G." has been over the facts, and cannot see that HALL or SWEENY has been guilty of peculation. Indeed H. G. quotes from a low sheet owned by SWEENY, for the purpose of further whitewashing the Ring, and of "getting in" a few scurrilous allusions to the TIMES. This is a favorite trick of the excellent and fair-minded H. G.'s. When he wishes to put anything particularly dirty into the *Tribune* without making himself responsible for it, he quotes it from some other paper with a deprecatory shake of the head, and his tongue in his innocent cheek. With the *Tribune* at work to show that HALL and SWEENY are injured men, it is necessary for every man who desires to see justice done to strengthen the hands of the Committee of Seventy. By all means let everybody help, according to his power. Evidence is rapidly accumulating in the hands of the Committee. We need not have any doubt about the final result. The hours fight on our side—we shall yet see the whole system of knavery laid bare, and within the last three days the Committee of Seventy have made wonderful progress toward accomplishing that result. Few men who care for their good name, or have any regard for their future, would care to change positions today with A. OAKEY HALL, or SWEENY, or TWEED. "H. G.," with all his influence, cannot disturb the public opinion about *them*.

It is said, and we believe with truth, that Judge BARNARD will *dismiss the Grand Jury* which was packed to be in readiness for the case against HALL. If Judge BARNARD does this, he will be entitled to the cordial thanks of the community. Such an act would do much to place him in the same honorable light before the public which his kinsman, Judge JOSEPH BARNARD, already occupies. Whatever may happen, Judge BARNARD will never regret having performed an act of duty in a fearless and noble spirit. It will then rest with Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR to impanel a new Grand Jury, and all eyes will be turned upon him. Mr. DOUGLAS TAYLOR is, we believe, an honorable man. We cannot suppose that he would voluntarily sacrifice every vestige of a good name by seeking to pack a jury at the instigation of TWEED or any of TWEED's gang.

The week upon which we have entered is likely to produce important results—let us wait in confidence and hope.

Young Men to the Front.

In the present fight against local corruption we do not hear enough of the young men who are to be the leading citizens of the coming generation. Our churches, Christian associations, literary societies, and library subscription lists include a reserve force of some of the best material of rising manhood, possessing a latent power, both of numbers and moral weight which cannot be too quickly exerted on the side of truth and honesty. In such circles the delusion is too prevalent that there is something essentially disreputable in any association with politics. You can get a score or two of intelligent young men brought together to discuss the relative merits of CÆSAR and POMPEY, the respective talents of HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON, or the connection between the Saxon Witanagemote and the British Parliament, when not half a dozen of them would respond to a call for the consideration of who are the proper men to be elected for State and local offices next November. Do our young men ever reflect that historical or literary knowledge is only the means to certain ends, and that one of the most important of these ends is to fit men to discharge the duties of citizenship? If local politics have become disreputable and party managers unscrupulous and reckless, who are chiefly to blame for it? Simply and solely the great mass of respectable and intelligent citizens who have used neither their influence nor their votes to avert such a result. But people say, where was the use of voting when paid ruffians stood ready to neutralise your single good vote with fifty fraudulent ones, and corrupt inspectors were prepared to complete what the repeaters had left undone? This, it will be perceived, is only another way of saying, "our indolence and indifference has handed over the political machine to scoundrels, and now that they can run it in their own fashion, and the odds are more against us than ever, it is useless trying to regain our legitimate influence." A generation that has abolished slavery and consolidated the Union for ever, is afraid of the brute power of the coalition of ignorance and crime!

The business men of New-York have suddenly awakened to the conviction that it is as directly their interest to keep thieves out of politics as it is to keep the names of reckless and swindling firms off their books. The inroad of the former upon their profits are not felt quite so rapidly as those of the latter, but they are none the less certain. A practical discovery like this does more than a hundred homilies to show men that the "obligations of citizenship" is no mere empty phrase any more than are "private honesty" and "commercial honor." To young men entering on the active business of life with high resolves and not ignoble ambition, the lesson has a deep significance. It is good for any society to have within it men of cultured tastes, strong principles and well-disciplined minds, but a society resting on a Democratic basis is doubly lost, if such acquirements are made the excuse for shirking the most obvious duties of a citizen, and resigning the function of government to the base, the criminal, and the ignorant. Our wretched civil service system will never be altered till the best men of all ranks of the community come forward and demand its improvement, and our civil service system is at the bottom of half the demoralization of our politics. Party nominations will perpetually gravitate toward the most skillful wire-puller or the most adroit and unscrupulous party manager, till the bulk of honest men take the proper measures to neutralize the influence of the professional politicians.

The future is with us in the character of our young men, but we fail to see much hope for the future while they persist in a blunder from which their elders have been rudely awakened. If there be anything in the force of example, or in the association of good names, young men have encouragement enough to lend their aid in purifying local politics when men like HENRY CLEWS, JAMES M. BROWN, HENRY G. STEBBINS, WM. F. HAVEMEYER, ISAAC H. BAILEY, JACKSON S. SHULTZ, HENRY F. SPAULDING and ANDREW H. GREEN are already engaged in the work. A body like the Young Men's Christian Association cannot but recognize how much of the crime and ignorance of this great City has sprung from the bad example, the corrupt associations and the knavish practices of its rulers. When vice sits unchallenged in high places, the whole tone of public and private morality becomes insensibly lowered. Men who pocket poor men's earnings, and force them to live amid squalor and dirt, give a direct impetus to the growth of crime, and create a thousand obstacles to the work of the Christian teacher and the philanthropist. In a struggle against such influences, neutrality is impossible. Whoever withholds his active opposition is a force on their side, as much as those who extenuate or apologize for their crimes.

The Protection of Factory Children—Proper Legislation.

In framing any suitable legislation for the protection of the large numbers of children of tender years, employed in the factories and workshops of the State, two parties will have especially to be considered—the parents and the children—as their interests are not always coincident. The employers, we assume, are sufficiently protected by their own superior position as capitalists, and by the large market of labor always open to them. No Legislature is likely to be unjust to the employing and capitalist class, and no legislation will absolutely prevent them from engaging juvenile labor. At first sight it would seem that no child under the age of twelve years ought to be allowed to labor in a factory, and thus lose all school education and stunt its physical growth. But in this City, and in many towns or villages, it often happens that children between the ages of ten and sixteen can and do by their labor keep the widowed mother and the family from the Almshouse or from begging. The law must consider such cases of misfortune. It must guard the parents as well as the children. It cannot allow a child to grow up entirely ignorant, and thus perhaps become a burden to the community; at the same time it must permit a certain degree of necessary labor.

The proper course would seem, then, to be to forbid entirely the employment of children in factories or shops under ten years of age. The labor of children under that age cannot be very valuable and, at any rate, is not to be balanced against the importance to the State of their acquiring the rudiments of an education. Such a provision would cut off at once the cruel employment of considerable numbers of children, as young as eight years, in our tobacco factories. Then of those between the ages of ten and twelve, none should be allowed to be employed who could not read intelligently. Here again the labor is not of great value to the parents, while the knowledge of reading is of immense importance to the child and to the State. Moreover, the parent can secure the pecuniary value from the child's labor as soon as he permits him to learn to read. The penalties for violating these provisions should be inflicted both on the parents or guardians, and on the employers. When we reach children a little older, say between twelve and sixteen, then no child should be employed who has not been in attendance at a public day school for three full months of the year preceding such employment. One quarter of the year spent in school education is not too much to require of such young children, but to avoid any oppression of very destitute children, or too great annoyance to manufacturers by interruption of labor, a "half-time" day school, or a night school, both for six months, could be substituted for the full three months' schooling.

The evidence in this case of the time of schooling should be a certificate of attendance, signed by the teacher, to be kept for official inspection by the employer, under severe penalties. But, still further to avoid any oppressive legislation upon poor families, it should be provided that where there is more than one child on whose labor the family is dependent, the children, on written application of the Overseers of the Poor, shall be allowed to substitute alternate months for the three months' schooling, or half-time schools, or night schools. In this way a factory could be run without impediment, either by alternate gangs of children every month, or by day-workers continuously, the lads studying at night, or by half-time workers, the young operatives being in school the other half day. The poor families would be supported by the labor of the children, and the State would see its youthful population enjoying the benefit of the free schools.

In order to secure thorough obedience to these provisions of the law, each manufacturer should be compelled to keep a public register of the name, address, age, time of engagement and time of leaving the factory, and the school certificate of each child at work in the factory. This register should be inspected by the School Commissioners, or by a special agent, appointed to carry out the purposes of the law, and such agent should be allowed at all reasonable times to have access to this register and to inspect the factory. Beyond this, the Legislature ought to limit the hours of labor of these youthful operatives. It is well known that thousands of children in this City are kept at mechanical employments at least ten hours a day. No child can bear this long, or if he grows up under it, he will carry in his body the seeds of weakness and disease. Eight hours would be quite enough, and any employer going beyond this should be subject to fine.

There should be also careful provisions in our legislation, in regard to the health and safety of the factory children of the Commonwealth. English humanity has crowded the Blue Book with provisions protecting these helpless little operatives. It should be provided that the rooms in which children are employed should be whitewashed, cleansed, and thoroughly ventilated, so that health is not undermined by the bad air or noxious gases of the place. The law should also require that all trap-doors or elevators, and all shafting, belting, wheels and machinery should be protected by iron screens or partitions, so that those constant terrible accidents which befall these children in our factories, might be avoided. The fines for the violation of these enactments should be made ample, and might reasonably go to the school fund of each county, while the suits should be allowed to be brought before any Justice's Court or Court of Record, either by the agent, the Inspector of Factory Children, or by the School Trustees, or the Commissions of Charities, or the District-Attorney of the county. It is satisfactory to know that a careful act, aiming at these results, is being prepared by Mr. WHITEHEAD, counsel for the Children's Aid Society, and that that benevolent organization is about to push the matter before the coming Legislature.

International Money-Order System.

The postal money-order system has been found to work so well both here and in England that its extension to an international basis was only a question of time. That improvement has now at last been completed by the execution of the International Money-order Convention between this Government and Great Britain, which went into effect on the 2d inst., and will undoubtedly prove of great service to thousands in both countries, but especially to foreign immigrants and their friends abroad. Heretofore it has been possible to send money to and fro across the Atlantic only through the medium of drafts and bills of exchange, at a rate of discount which, on small sums, was most onerous. Yet even with this drawback, the amount of money so transmitted yearly in these small drafts was most astonishing. Here it was five or ten dollars going back from some poor servant girl—all her scanty earnings for months—to her parents in Ireland. Again, it was a husband sending out the passage-money for his wife and little ones to rejoin him in a land of freedom and remunerative industry. Or, perhaps, the conditions were reversed, and the money came in pounds to aid a son or daughter, a brother or a sister on whose wanderings fortune had not smiled. To measure the extent of this exchange, it is only necessary to remember that there are in New-York, and in almost all our large cities today numerous prosperous banking-houses based on this business, and drawing almost their entire revenue from this source.

It was especially desirable that these touching tributes to domestic love and filial duty should, so far as possible, be suffered to go on their kindly mission unshorn. Under the new system, which is substantially the same as that long in operation in our national postal service, this burdensome tax is materially lightened, and sums varying from ten to fifty dollars, or from two to ten pounds, may now be sent from America to England or Ireland, or *vice versa*, for a very trifling percentage. Thus for a ten-dollar money order, worth on the other side about £2 3s., one must pay at the New-York Post-office $10 25 in gold. For an order exceeding ten and less than twenty dollars, fifty cents is charged, and so on, for each additional decade of dollars up to fifty, twenty-five cents being added. Then the order is transmitted to the Post-office in London and thence to the local office of the payee. The general regulations are the same as now enforced on domestic money orders. For the present there will be but two international money-order offices, one being the General Post-office in this City, the other in London.

That the plan will work well can scarcely be doubted. Still less that it will prove a most grateful saving of time, trouble, and expense to the numerous class referred to above. Its establishment is another proof of the efficiency with which the Postal Department has been conducted under its present administration. It only remains to extend the system to Germany to secure its full benefits for the cause of emigration.

The "Passion Play."

The extraordinary performance at Ober-Ammergau has now doubtless ceased for the year, and it is thought that it may never be repeated. In any case, it will not be given again for ten years, and it is improbable that it will then be produced on so grand a scale or attract such wide attention. As a "sensation drama" of wonderful proportions the "Passion Play" has perhaps never been equaled; and its impressiveness can only be judged of by bearing in mind its details. Some readers may not be aware that five hundred people have taken part in the play, and that the various costumes and tableaus have been magnificent in a high degree. The representation is not confined to the life of our Savior alone; each episode of that life, as depicted, is preceded by a tableau exhibiting its prophetical type from the Old Testament. This gives richness and variety to the spectacle, and although the performers are persons of little culture and of humble station, the impressiveness of the subject, and the vast pains taken in its treatment, make the play marvelously effective. Besides the scenes in the life of Christ, with their typical prefatory accompaniments, the Resurrection and Ascension are represented and end the whole. Apart from the obvious mechanical difficulties which must interfere with the portrayal of these solemn scenes, it is hard to think of their being attempted at all without a sense of distaste. The Crucifixion is likewise depicted with a minute realism that seems to us, to say the least, somewhat painful. The following description from a correspondent gives a vivid idea of this part of the drama:

> "When the spectators have heard the hammering of the nails, and the curtain rises to exhibit *Jesus* lying on His cross, the excitement and emotion are then at their highest. They see the cross raised with *Jesus* upon it. With a fearful reality the Man God hangs extended, His white arms and limbs staring out in contrast to the black hues of His hair, and the red nail-marks. The head and face still maintain their dignity and ineffable grace. The club of the executioner breaks the legs of the thieves. The spear is thrust into the left side of *Jesus*, and a spurt of blood bursts forth. Never for an instant does the *Christ* forget His mission, and even in His dying moments He puts forth the light and glory of His divine character. His very corpse, when tenderly taken down from the cross, seems to preach forgiveness in its massive beauty as it lies all outstretched upon the knees of the *Virgin*.

That excitement and emotion should be "at their highest" when this thrilling spectacle is presented is not surprising. Other parts of the play, however, seem to us less objectionable; and the pictures of life in Judea, the costumes being, in most instances, as far as possible, historically correct, must be extremely interesting. Most of the actors are wood-carvers—those who impersonate *Christ, Judas* and *Peter* being of that calling. "*Caiaphas* is a small shop-keeper; *Pilate* is a teacher of drawing; *Herod* is a master potter, and *Barabbas* is a flower-maker." The angels, of whom many appear in the play, are represented by "buxom lasses;" and, a curious pair of blunders for an agricultural community, and where such immense trouble is taken in other ways to be correct, the scape-goat is "an undeniable sheep," and the ram caught in the thicket is as unequivocally a lamb. But the observer who takes note of these defects records that the Ober-Ammergau "Passion Play" is a performance never to be forgotten by those who have had the good fortune to see it.

The village itself, from the accounts, has been almost as odd a sight as the play. It has but a hundred houses or so; but nearly seven thousand visitors have had to be provided for. Hence the streets were filled with long lines of carts and carriages, in which many found their sole shelter. All the inhabitants had parts in the drama, so that on applying for a billet for lodgings the visitor might find himself housed with an apostle, a Roman, or a Jew. A friend of the correspondent referred to put up with *Pilate*, who, under his ordinary name of TOBIAS FLUNGER, furnished "scrupulously clean apartments at surprisingly moderate charges." The vast and motley crowd, the diversity in the nationality and rank of the visitors—several crowned heads being of the number—the stupendous scale and momentous theme of the "Passion Play," and the excitement of the audiences; the length of the drama, beginning at 8 in the morning and ending at 4½ in the afternoon, assuredly made up a combination of the *bizarre* and impressive that must certainly be very memorable.

Quick Work.

The distance round the world, as measured by time, shortens apace. Fifteen days from London to San Francisco is a great exploit, but five days from London to Bombay is a greater. To do such a thing, or anything like it, looks at first simply impossible, yet it is gravely proposed. A plan has been devised and made public in the shape of a letter to Mr. GLADSTONE, which aims at nothing less. It contemplates the use of existing lines of railway, and of the Mont Cenis Tunnel to Trieste. Thence a line of railway is proposed through Austria, European and Asiatic Turkey, Persia, and Beloochistan to Kurrachee, and so onward to Bombay. The total distance from London to Kurrachee by such a route is set down as 5,311 miles by rail, and twenty-eight miles—the Straits of Dover—by sea. Of course, if the projected tunnel is built under the Channel, "through" carriages can be run. It is calculated that the journey could be made in five days, sixteen hours, forty-six minutes—rather a nice estimate for a transit of 5,000 miles—and 1,170 miles of road, or one-fourth of the whole length, are already constructed. The cost of that which remains to be built is reckoned at $200,000,000 in gold; and it is suggested that this expenditure should be borne not by one nation alone, but by all through which the line should pass. The scheme is stupendous, but hardly more so than our own Pacific Railways, and we see no reason why either it or some modification of it should not be carried into effect.

The next grand international railway project would be, we suppose, a line from India to China. It is true that the bitter opposition of the Chinese might be confidently anticipated, but the internal improvements of modern civilization exist in India, and their introduction in the Celestial Empire may be regarded as solely a question of time. With a line from Bombay to Canton, possibly cutting through the Himalayas, thus added to the line described above, the journey round the world would become wonderfully short. The boast of *Puck* to "put a girdle round about the earth in forty minutes," we may indeed, save with the telegraph, fail to realize; but that the feat will, in the fullness of time, be accomplished by man in forty days, we have now very little doubt.

Throwing Away Life.

Ballooning, in the present state of our knowledge on the subject, has never been found to serve any practical need of life, until in the late European war it brought unlooked-for relief to beleaguered Paris. The spectacle of the besieged, hemmed in on all sides by a wall of fire and steel, gaily mounting into the air, and flying away over the heads of the astonished and impotent enemy, was a new thing in the history of warfare. But even there the usefulness of the balloon was exceedingly limited. By its means a score or two of people, catching a favorable wind, were enabled to escape from Paris, and what was still more important, communication to a certain extent was kept up with the relieving armies. But for the main need of introducing supplies or reinforcements to a besieged place, the balloon has not been shown to have any value whatever. Even were it possible to construct a balloon large enough for the purpose, the way to regulate its course has not yet been discovered. And as the siege of Paris illustrated, while it is comparatively easy for an aeronaut to leave a beleaguered fortress with a whole continent to land in, it is another and a vastly more difficult experiment to start from the outside and get in. Aerial voyaging is, in fact, at present a mere matter of luck, as those unfortunate French officers discovered who, desiring to get to Tours, were carried over to Norway.

Yet since even this slight benefit has resulted from the balloon,—excessively slight indeed compared to the enormous labor spent on it—it may be proper to continue experimenting with a view to its improvement. Perfection is attained only by effort, and persistent and sagacious trial may eventually convert the balloon from a plaything into an instrument for man's comfort and convenience. But let these experiments be conducted only in the interest of science, and by skilled and experienced men. Amateur ballooning for private sport or public amusement ought to be discouraged. Always dangerous, it has lately resulted in several hairbreadth accidents, and at least one shocking disaster. In Georgia, a few months ago, in the absence of a professional aeronaut advertised to make an ascent, one of those venturesome idiots alawys at hand on such occasions, volunteered to go instead. Of course he knew nothing of the management of the balloon, and equally of course, he very soon came to grief. Overtaken by a storm, his balloon was whirled about with the utmost violence all night long, and after narrowly escaping being pitched out repeatedly, the luckless cloud-explorer was landed by a miracle, and more dead than alive, in a tree-top. A very similar adventure, it will be remembered, overtook a fair aeronaut, Miss THURSTON, in this State, the other day. Another "balloonist" was stranded on the top of a chimney at Nashville, from which he only escaped by sheer luck and gymnastic skill. And, finally, not to mention minor mishaps, we have the frightful accident at Paoli, in Indiana, where an aeronaut, missing his grasp on the car, was carried, clinging to a single cord, a mile into the air, only to be dashed from that dizzy height a lifeless and mangled corpse upon the earth. This, too, in presence of his young wife and little daughter, who were in the gaping crowd. To the rest it was only a more dramatic spectacle than they had hoped or paid for. But to these two, what a life-time of mortal terror and anguish must have been crowded into the brief, agonizing moments of that awful fate?

Let us have no more such balloon ascents as this—still less that yet more reprehensible practice which certain acrobats use to catch the pennies of morbid sensation-lovers, of going through their acts on a trapeze suspended below the car of an ascending balloon. In Pennsylvania lately, one of these performers dispensed with a car, and soared into the heavens dangling by his neck from a single frail bar. And thousands applauded the mad act, and would doubtless in their hearts have been not displeased if the wretched trifler had lost his hold. There should be an end of all such indecent exhibitions. Whatever of practical usefulness there is in ballooning, it should be left to the men of science to find it out. This playing with death does nothing to advance our knowledge, but much to disgrace our civilization.

In another column will be found a very explicit denial from Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER of various charges made against him in consequence of the extravagant sums which he is credited, on the Controller's books, with having drawn from the City and County Treasury. The facts stated by Mr. KEYSER may induce the public to suspend their judgment upon his case, though it cannot enable them to forget that for the condemnation lately heaped upon him, he has had himself alone to blame. It was quite within his power to have made, at the time when the warrants purporting to bear his indorsement were published, just such a vindication as he has now published. Mr. KEYSER would then have saved himself from a good deal of odium, and he would likewise have materially furthered the ends of public justice. His two months' silence has helped the thieves in office to cover up their tracks. Should he desire to atone for this failure to do his obvious duty, he cannot too soon put in the proper hands such information as he can afford as to which of the warrants bear on their back "clear and unmistakable forgeries."

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

The star of English opera is in the ascendant. Houses such as the Parepa-Rosa Troupe have drawn this week to the Academy are rarely seen either there or elsewhere. On Monday the "Daughter of the Regiment" served for the opening work of the season and was repeated on Tuesday, and for the Saturday matinee. On Wednesday night the "Bohemian Girl" was sung. In the first-named opera, Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mr. TOM KARL and Mr. AYNSLEY COOKE have sustained the chief characters; and in the second, Miss CLARA DORIA, who made a successful debut, Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. EDWARD SEGUIN, and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL have been the features. "Martha," with Mme. PAREPA-ROSA, Mrs. SEGUIN, and Messrs. CASTLE, CAMPBELL, and SEGUIN, constituted the sufficient attraction for Friday. To-morrow night BALFE'S "Satanella" is offered, when Mme. VAN ZANDT—or shall we call her VANZINI?—will make her first appearance in the heroine. Mr. ROSA and his coadjutors are to be congratulated on the favorable beginning of a season that gives every token of carrying prosperity to its close.

THE THEATRES.

At Booth's Theatre, this week, Miss CUSHMAN has continued to repeat her admirable impersonation of Queen Katharine, and we infer from the bills that "Henry VIII." will be acted throughout the coming week. There is no apparent diminution as yet in the audiences attracted by "Divorce" at the Fifth-avenue Theatre. Mr. DALY has made one of the best paying successes that have distinguished his brilliant management, and we are glad to congratulate him upon it. "The Streets of New-York," with some remarkably good local scenes, and the aid of Mr. FRANK MAYO, fills the large auditorium of Niblo's nightly, and, we presume, will be played until Oct. 23, on which night Mr. SOTHERN is to reappear as *Lord Dundreary*....At the Olympic "Humpty Dumpty" maintains interminable sway, and at the Union-square "the great LEFFINGWELL" is now added to the list of attractions....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN has been the chief magnet at Wood's Museum this week, and the lady yesterday went through the somewhat arduous task of performing both *Mrs. Haller* and *Nancy Sykes*....It is understood that Mr. FECHTER means to christen his theatre the "Lyceum"—rather an ominous name, we should think—and that he is pushing forward his preparations with energy to effect an early opening....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE are running "Eileen Oge" to capital business at the Grand Opera-house.

THE DOLBY BALLAD CONCERTS.

The character of the concerts that are to begin to-morrow night may be inferred from the following programme, which it is worth while, as a model specimen of such an entertainment, to print entire:

PART I.

Quartet, "Lo! the early beam of morning," ("Siege of Rochelle," Balfe.)....Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. J. G. Patey.
Song, "Bid me discourse," (Bishop.) ....Miss Edith Wynne.
Song, "O, ruddier than the cherry," ("Acis and Galatea," Handel.) ....Mr. Santley.
Song, "The Storm," (Hullah.) ....Mme. Patey
Recitative and Air, "Nina," (Hobbs.) W. H. Cummings
Fantasia, piano-forte, on English Ballads (Lindsay & Sloper.) ....Mr. Lindsay Sloper
Ballad, "The Bellringer," (Vincent Wallace.) ....Mr. Santley
Quintet, "Blow, Gentle Gales," (Bishop.) Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey and Mr. Santley.

PART II.

Duet, "The Moon Hath Raised her Lamp Above," (Benedict.)...Mr. W. H. Cummings and Mr. Santley
Ballad, "The Angel's Whisper," (S. Lover.) ....Miss Edith Wynne
Song, "The Roamer," (Mendelssohn.) ....Mr. J. G. Patey
Solos, piano-forte—a. Nuits blanches, in D flat; b. Tarantella—(Stephen Heller.) ....Mr. Lindsay Sloper
Song, "The Bay of Biscay," (Davey.) ....Mr. W. H. Cummings
Ballad, Lillie's Good Night," (E. Philp.)...Mme. Patey
Song, "The Vagabond," (Molloy.)........Mr. Santley
Quintet, "Now by Day's Retiring Lamp," (Bishop.) Miss Edith Wynne, Mme. Patey, Mr. W. H. Cummings, Mr. J. G. Patey and Mr. Santley.

Domestic Notes.

The bringing out of "Lurline" by the Thompson Troupe, attracted to the Boston Theatre, on Monday, the smallest audience during the engagement...."The Palace of Truth" has been successfully produced at the Boston Museum....Mr. JOHN E. OWENS was last week at the Boston Globe....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS sang in Boston on Monday....The new theatre in Troy will be opened, Mrs. WALLER expects, about Nov. 1....Mr. BARRETT was last week at the Arch-street Theatre, in Philadelphia....This week Mrs. LANDER acts at Hooley's Opera-house, in Chicago....Mme. JANAUSCHEK commenced her tour by appearing at Pike's Opera-house, in Cincinnati, last week....Ford's New Opera-house, in Baltimore, was opened with a performance of "As You Like It," Mr. L. R. SHEWELL representing *Orlando*, Mr. J. W. WALLACK, *Jaques*, and Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, *Rosalind*....Crosby's Opera-house, in Chicago, has been refitted, so far as the auditorium is concerned, at an alleged expense of $80,000....Miss JEAN HOSMER acted in Rochester part of last week....Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS performed in Washington....The Wyndham Comedy Company were last week in St. Louis, and will perform this week in Cincinnati....Monday, Miss KELLOGG sings in Hartford....LISA WEBER's Burlesque Troupe was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati....Mrs. CHANFRAU acted last week in Richmond....Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON was last week in Buffalo...."Elfie" was played at McVicker's Theatre, in Chicago, last week....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS gave a concert in Syracuse on Tuesday. The *Courier* is quite right in remarking that the pianist heard was not the "equal of Miss MEHLIG," but its spelling of that lady's name is neither conventional nor phonetic.

Foreign Gossip.

The directors of the English Royal National Opera Company announce that their first series of forty performances will commence on Saturday, Sept. 30, at the St. James Theatre, in London. In each week of the season there will be six evening performances, and two morning performances, (on Wednesdays and Saturdays,) commencing at 2 o'clock. Sir JULIUS BENEDICT has consented to conduct a performance of his own works, and Sir W. STERNDALE BENNETT has given the Royal National Opera Company permission to produce (for the first time on the operatic stage) his cantata, "The May Queen."....Miss ADA DYAS is engaged by Mr. W. H. LISTON, at the Royal Olympic Theatre, to play the heroine in Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' new drama of "The Woman in White." Mr. G. VINING will appear as *Count Fosco*....Mr. ANDREW HALLIDAY has retired from the English Dramatic Authors' Society....AUBER's manuscripts, autographs, and scores of unpublished operas have been acquired by the Society of the Conservatoire Concerts of Paris, for the sum of 8,000 francs....The Conservatoire in Paris, which, for the only time in its existence of forty-two years, was closed during the siege, will re-open next month....Mlle. SCHNEIDER is about to perform at the Palais-Royal, the scene of her former successes. She will reappear in "Les Diables Roses."....Mlle. DESCLAUZAS has signed an engagement for Milan....The *Pall Mall Gazette*, speaking of theatrical affairs in Paris, says: "As to new works, the Parisians are promised, in the first place, M. REYER's 'Erostratus,' an opera in two acts, originally composed for Baden-Baden, and performed there in the ancient days when it used to be said that Baden was a piece of France on the German side of the Rhine, Strasbourg a piece of Germany on the French side. The latter observation still holds good in a very literal sense; but the former, now that Baden is deserted by the French, has lost its meaning. That highly national composer, M. MERMET, who, like Herr WAGNER, writes his own librettos, has a 'Jeanne d'Arc' ready, which, under existing circumstances, ought at least to obtain a '*succès d'occasion*.' M. EUGENE DIAZ, son of the great painter of the 'colorist' school, has reason to expect that his prize work, 'La Coupe du Roi de Thulé,' will be produced in the course of the Winter. Finally, M. AMBROISE THOMAS' 'Psyché,' composed for the Opéra Comique, is, with the indispensable recitatives added, to be brought out at the Grand Opéra. Several pieces from 'Psyché' have already been performed at the concerts of the Conservatoire. *Psyché*, *Eros* and *Mercury* are the principal characters, and the part of *Mercury* has been rearranged by the composer, with a view to its performance by M. FAURE."....M. GOUNOD's "Polyeucte," (a subject already treated by DONIZETTI in "I Martiri") is not to be given for the first time, at the Royal Italian Opera, but at the Grand Opéra of Paris....The *Musical Standard* states that Sir JULIUS BENEDICT's oratorio of "St. Peter" is being Germanized, and will shortly be produced at Stuttgard....Mme. PASCA, formerly of the Opera at Paris, has been engaged to go to St. Petersburg for three years, with an annual salary of £1,600. Mme. ARNAULT, who is also to appear at St. Petersburg, will get £3,000 per annum....Signora ERMINIA-BORGHI-MAMO is, according to the Italian papers, likely to rival as a singer her mother, who was prima donna at Her Majesty's Theatre....Mme. VIARDOT has returned to her residence at Baden-Baden, and is composing a new opera.

The Lecture Season.

LONG ISLAND HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

A stated meeting of the Long Island Historical Society will be held on Tuesday evening next, Oct. 10, at 8 o'clock, in the chapel of the Packer Institute. A paper will be read on the occasion by Mrs. ANNA HARRIETTE LEONOWENS, author of the recently-published volume entitled *The English Governess at the Siamese Court*. The subject of the paper will be "The Empire of Siam and the City of the Veiled Women," concluding with a short story from the Siamese in illustration of the characteristics of the people. Mrs. LEONOWENS has had a remarkable and exceptional experience, and is the possessor of knowledge such as renders that experience valuable. A lady of keen natural observation and varied accomplishment, what she has to say on her uncommon and attractive theme must certainly prove interesting and instructive. We recommend all who can do so to avail of the opportunity to listen to Mrs. LEONOWENS' lecture.

MR. VANDENHOFF'S LECTURES.

Mr. GEO. VANDENHOFF has started upon his usual Autumnal lecturing tour. He has prepared a new lecture for lyceums and literary associations, entitled "Woman." It is hardly necessary to say that Mr. VANDENHOFF is sure to treat such a subject with skill, delicacy and appreciation.

How it All Happened.

Come, fellow-victims To ease the smart a little, let's sit upon the ground, and tell strange stories of the tricks of Rings.

Mine's a sad one but a true, and more's the pity. My name? Oh, never mind my name. I'm ashamed of it, and that's the fact. Maybe I'll out with it when you've had my story, but take the story first. I'm not a victim in the sense that you are, gentlemen. To be honest, you are being bled by thieves, and I'm—well, I'm one of the thieves that's bleeding you, and yet, thief as I am, I was once an honest man; and if ever the Ring had a victim, if ever they dragged an honest man down to the dirt they make their sty in, I'm such a man, gentlemen—a thief now, but once a decent, honest, hard-working man. How came it? Well, this way. A plumber I was—a jobbing plumber; knew my business, too. Liked my business. Known everywhere, though 'tis I that say it, as an obliging, faithful workman that did business on the square, and always gave a fair day's work for a fair day's wages. Lived out of town in a homely house—the kind of packing-box with holes in it that laboring men mostly find themselves stuck into in the greatest country under the sun; but I was contented in it, and lived there well enough with wife and children, and thought some day hard work and honesty would bring better times. Began to think so, for sure, when the new Court-house came to be talked of. They advertised for bids, you know! Don't remember? Lord, *I* remember! Hardly slept nights. Mind a-running on to it all day. Forgot a job I'd promised to attend to—first time in my life. Never'll forget that job long as I live. 'Twas for old Ma'am STUYVESANT—her as planted the pear-tree in the Bowery—her or her father; don't make much difference which. She wanted me to come and see— But never mind, I'll tell you that story another time. What I want to tell you about now is the new Court-house. They advertised for contract-bidders. All the men in my line was talking about it. I did nothing but talk about it and think about it. At last I made up my mind, and made a bid. Bid $91,500. Figured it out, clean as a whistle. Squared it all right to a half a cent. Made it out and sent it in. Didn't half believe they'd more'n look at it. Sent it in to get rid of it. Wanted to get shet of it. Next day remembered Ma'am STUYVESANT, and went to see her. Never seen a woman so puckered up. Cross as if she'd been a-eatin' her own pears. Took her half an hour to get civil, and was what most folks would call *un*civil then? That night, when I came home to my packing-box, first thing I heered was that the contract was give to me. Lord, didn't I jump. *You* bet! Didn't sleep much that night. Up and down twenty times. For now the question was, how to carry out the contract, and then I began to think I must have been cracked ever to have bid at all. But here comes the reward of being honest. Found I had credit, and every man ready to lend a hand. Engaged my workmen, looked sharp after 'em, and borrowed the money right and left to pay 'em. Found every one willing to lend money on a City contract. Work was done at last, and done well. Felt mighty proud of it, and think I had some reason. When the whole was done, and the muss all cleared away, sent in my bill, and thought—yes, I was a fool, I know, but you see I'd never had a contract before—I thought I'd get a check for my money right away, and be able to pay back the money I'd borrowed, and invest my small profits—for the only thing I've left to be proud of is, that they *was* small. Didn't get my money right away? No, you'd better believe I didn't. Didn't get it that week nor the next, nor the next, nor the next dozen. Began to feel sick. Hated to meet my creditors—most of 'em old mates and friends; hated to get up mornings; hated to go to bed nights. Lost my appetite; couldn't eat. Was most crazy; couldn't make anybody in the City Government pay the least attention. Neglected my work, hanging round the City Hall. Lost work hanging round. At last, one day, as I was waiting for the Board to adjourn, there comes up a young fellow and says: "Mr. ——," says he, "you've got a bill on the City, ha'nt you?" "Should think I had," said I. "Want your money?" said he. "Should think I 'did'" says I, "and want it bad, too." "How bad?" says he. "I'm most crazy for it," says I; "I owe every cent of it but my profits," says I, "and them's most eat up with loss of business, dunnin' this here Board for it," says I. "How much is it?" says he. "Ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars, just," says I. "Ninety-one thousand five hundred dollars," says he, smilin'; "no more'n that? Make it $291,500, Mr. ——," says he, "and you'll have your money to-morrow!" First, you know, I couldn't make out what he meant. Thought *I* was to have $200,000 more than my bill. Couldn't see through it. At last I ketched the idea, and out with a "damned if I'll do no such a thing!" and off home.

Next day after my money again, hanging round, hanging round. Hanging round the next day, and the next day, and so on, same as ever. At last, met the same yougg man, and he makes the same proposal. "No," said I, with a damn; "I'm poor and I'm half crazy with waiting for my due bill, but I ain't a *thief*, whatever I be." "Who said you was a thief?" said he, quite smilin'—always smilin', that chap—"you'll only get the money that's due you. You send in your bill for $291,500—but, $91,500 is all that will weigh down your pockets. And that's your own by rights, isn't it? Come now, be reasonable, and don't bite your own nose off. Send in your bill as I advise you, and you'll get your money. Send it in your own way, and, by God, you'll *never* get it." And with that he smiled and went off.

You see how it happened, gentlemen. I *got* my money and the devil that tripped me never let me up again. I had work enough now. Jobs and jobs. My work was done honest on that Court-house, but to see the bills for jobs and repairs I kept sendin in' you'd thought it was a rascally job from the beginning. And I never had to wait for my money any more. And I didn't stay long in the packing-box. I left packing-boxes for honest fools, and went to live in a gimcrack house built in the latest style on the Avenue. And I had no time to look after odd jobs any more, for riding in my carriages and going to my clubs, and trying new ways to spend my money, that flowed in like water and flowed out as fast. I did get took down once, and only once. I'd give up goin' to church long ago, and had almost forgot Parson SMITH when I met him. But one day he passed our new house just as Mrs. —— and I were getting into our carriage to go to the Park. Wife was dressed up mighty fine I tell you, with all the silks and laces and jewelry she could pile on, and I had on my new diamonds and my cloth-of-gold vest that BILL TWEED was so riled about because he didn't think of it in time to have one made like it at his daughter's wedding. While I was helpin' my wife in, up comes SMITH, and says he, "Mr. ——," says he, "do you know why you won't go to hell when you die?" "No" said I, kind of savage; "and I don't care, Mr. SMITH," says I. "I'll tell you," says he, very bland and very deliberate; "I'll tell you, Mr. JOHN H. KEYSER," says he—"it's because you and all your gang are in it now," says he, and off he went, as cool as if he hadn't been insulting me. But I didn't go for him, gentlemen, 'cause I felt mean and nasty, and knew what he said was true. I'm half victim and half rascal, but I mostly feels all rascal, and I knows the most of folks thinks that's jest what I is entirely.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Third Day's Proceedings—Report of the Committee on Uniformity of Ritual—Decidedly Low Church Measures Advocated.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 7.—Rev. Dr. LYMAN, of San Francisco, Dr. BANNISTER, of Alabama, and Bishop LEE, of Delaware, officiated at the morning service. After which the Convention was called to order, Rev. Dr. CRAIK, President, in the chair. The journal of yesterday was read, corrected and approved.

Mr. FRANKLIN, of Lancaster, Penn., moved that this House place on its records expressions of its grateful sense of the high Christian character and of the eminent and long-continued services to the Church of Hon. JOHN N. CUNNINGHAM, deceased since the last General Convention, for many years a member of this House. Eulogies were delivered on the character and eminent Christian life of Judge CUNNINGHAM, by Mr. FRANKLIN, Rev. Dr. MEAD, of Connecticut; Rev. Dr. HOWE, of Philadelphia; Dr. BATTLE, of North Carolina, and Mr. MOSS, of Ohio, the latter detailing circumstances of the death of Judge CUNNINGHAM by an accidental fall from a train of cars. The motion was adopted.

Rev. Dr. HAIGHT, of New-York, and Mr. MCCREADY, of South Carolina, followed, bearing testimony to the sterling virtues of the deceased, and the resolution was adopted.

Rev. Drs. Mead, of Connecticut; McNamara, of Nebraska; Beers, of Wisconsin; Gassman, of Nebraska; Spalding, of Wisconsin; Haight, of New-York; Thompson, of Illinois, and Schuyler, of Missouri, addressed the House on the eminent and godly life and services of Bishop KEMPER in fervent and pathetic language, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

Similar records on the journal were entered relative to the decease of MILO MAHAN, D. D., late rector of St. Paul's Church, Baltimore, and Prof. SOLON W. MURRAY, D. D., of Minnesota, members of former sessions of this body, and WM. M. TAYLOR, of Texas, a delegate to the present House, and tributes were paid to their memory. A message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting the following report on uniformity of ritual:

THE REPORT.

The Committee of Five Bishops appointed by the House of Bishops, at the General Convention of 1868, "to consider whether any additional provision for uniformity, by canon or otherwise, is practicable and expedient, and to report to the next General Convention," having held sundry meetings at several different places, at each of which all the members of the Committee were present through the entire session, and having, as they believe, given to the subject matter intrusted to them that careful consideration which its importance merits, respectfully ask leave to report. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed raises several questions for examination and answer: Is any legislation touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the Church practicable? If practicable, is it at this time expedient? If practicable and expedient, shall it take the shape of a canon or canons, or shall it be otherwise provided for? and finally, what shall the actual details of legislation be? Assuredly, these are questions which touch the Church and its members in many and very vital points, and involve many delicate as well as precious relations. In considering these questions the Committee have endeavored never to forget that substantial uniformity is entirely compatible with very considerable individual liberty, that non-essentials should never be unduly magnified, and, far less, raised to an equality with essentials; that many troublesome and objectionable things are ephemeral in their nature and "perish in the using," and that under any circumstances hasty legislation is ever to be avoided. Nor have they omitted to keep in mind the wise words of the thirty-sixth article of religion: "It is not necessary that traditions and ceremonies be in all places one or utterly alike, for at all times they have been diverse, and may be changed according to the diversity of entries, times, and new manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's Word. Every particular or national Church hath authority to ordain, change, and abolish ceremonies or rites of the Church ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done to edifying."

While, however, the Committee have kept these considerations in view, it has been and is their unanimous opinion that some action of the General Convention, in regard to the important matters named in the resolution appointing them, is very desirable, if not indeed absolutely demanded. Among many reasons for this conviction that present themselves, they venture to ask attention to the following: First—It is obvious to remark that there are among us great and growing diversities of use in the performance of divine service, and the officers of the Church, unless something is done, and done soon in the interests of uniformity, these diversities bid fair to equal if they do not exceed those which at the period of the Anglican reformation were regarded as an evil to be removed, and which led to the decision that the whole realm should have but one use. They occasion, moreover, even now confusion, trouble and perplexity among our people, and these evils must increase as their causes are multiplied. Secondly—It is believed that the various services over and above those provided in the Book of Common Prayer or set forth in accordance with the provisions of Title 1, Canon 13, xiv., of the Digest, and not coming under the denomination of Sunday and other school services, are publicly used in certain churches. How far liberty in this regard is to be allowed, and in what respects it is to be restrained, the Committee do not undertake to say. It is obvious, however, that any such sources are sources of disorder and confusion in proportion as they are framed on principles, and embody acts, words or forms, come these from what outside quarter they may, that are not in accord with the doctrine, discipline and worship of our own Church, or are foreign to the spirit of our services. Thirdly—The Committee have reason to believe that in some instances the services of the Prayer Book are unlawfully altered or mutilated, and in others are so performed as to make it difficult, to say the least, to distinguish them, except in the language employed, from those of the Church of Rome. Against such wrongs our people have the right to demand protection. And whether they demand it or not, it would seem to be a plain and bounden duty to provide for it. For this reason, besides others which it is not necessary to rehearse, the Committee unanimously recommend action by the present General Convention, and after maturely weighing the different modes in which the recommendation may be carried out, they further unanimously recommend that any action which the Convention may take shall be in the form of a canon or canons. In proceeding to state the various details which they believe ought to be made the subjects of such action as has been proposed, the Committee desire to say that while on the great majority of the points presented there has been entire unanimity of opinion, some things are nevertheless proposed and others are omitted which, had each member's individual wish regulated the final result, would have been differently disposed of. They have strongly felt that uniformity necessarily involves the giving up of some things and the acceptance of other things which individuals may desire on the one hand to retain, or on the other to remove. The Committee report the following as the matters upon which they respectfully recommend legislation: They recommend that certain acts in the administration of the Holy Communion, and on other occasions of public worship hereinafter enumerated, be prohibited by canon, to wit: First—The use of incense. Second—Placing or retaining a crucifix in any part of the church. Third—Carrying a cross in procession in the church. Fourth—The use of lights in or about the holy table except when necessary. Fifth—The elevation of the elements in the Holy Communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made in or after the prayer of consecration or in the act of administering them or in conveying them to or from the communicant. Sixth—The mixing of water with the wine as a part of the service or in the presence of the congregation. Seventh—The washing of the priest's hands or the ablution of the vessels in the presence of the congregation. Eighth—Bowing, crossing, genuflections, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the holy table, and kneeling, except as allowed, provided for or directed by rubric or canon, it being provided that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be disallowed; and it being further provided that private personal devotion before or after official ministration is not to be understood to include or justify any of the acts prohibited. Ninth—The celebration or receiving of the Holy Communion by any Bishop or priest when no person receives it with him. Tenth—Employing or permitting any person or persons not in holy orders to assist the minister in any part of the order for the administration of the Holy Communion. Eleventh—Using at any administration of the Holy Communion any prayers, collects, gospels, or epistles other than those provided in the Book of Common Prayer, or under xiv. of canon 13, of title 1 of the Digest. They further recommend here: First—That no rector of a parish, or other minister, shall be allowed to introduce the choral service without the consenting vote of the vestry, nor contrary to the prohibition of the Bishop. Second—That no surpliced choir shall be employed, except under the same limitations, and when such choirs are employed, the only addition to their ordinary attire shall be a surplice reaching to the ankles. Third—That no Church shall be allowed to be so managed as to prevent the minister from officiating at the right end of the holy table. It is to be noted that a credence table is lawful. The Committee further recommend that canonical provisions be made touching the dress appropriate to clergymen ministering in the congregation, and the only vestments declared to be appropriate to clergymen so ministering be: First—For Bishops, the present Episcopal robes. Second—For all ministers, a white surplice, a black or white stole, a black cassack not reaching below the ankles, a black gown and bands. They also recommend that provision be made: First — That on occasions of services where expediency or necessity of health may require it the university cap may be used. Second—That candidates for orders who are licensed to act as lay readers may use the academical black gown. Third—In addition to the canonical provisions now recommended, and in consideration of the fact that "nothing can be so plainly set forth but doubts may arise in the use and practice of the same," the Committee further unanimously recommend that some action be taken to carry out in such a manner as may secure its observance, the principle declared in the second resolution sent to this House by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies at the General Convention of 1868, to wit, that "in all matters doubtful, reference shall be made to the ordinary, and no changes shall be made against the godly counsel and judgment of the Bishop." In conclusion the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this report be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, a joint committee, consisting of three Bishops, three presbyters, and three laymen, be appointed, to whom the subject matter of this report shall be referred, with directions to report to this Convention at as early a day as practicable such canons as they may deem necessary in the premises. All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,)
ALFRED LEE,
J. WILLIAMS,
T. M. CLARK,
W. H. ODENHEIMER,
J. B. KERBOOT.

Accompanying the foaegoing report are the following resolutions from the House of Bishops:

Resolved, That in the gravity of the subject and its bearings this House is unprepared for immediate action on the report submitted by its Committee on Ritual Uniformity without previous consideration of the same in joint committee of the two Houses of the Convention.

Resolved, The Houses of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that a joint committee be appointed for the consideration of the above-named report of the Committee of the House of Bishops concerning Ritual, and to report if any, and, if any, what, action may properly be taken in the premises.

Action on the message and report from the House of Bishops was postponed by the House of Deputies until Tuesday next. A report from the Committee on Canons against reducing the number of deputies in the House was concurred in. A memorial by Mr. ROGERS, of Texas, for the appointment of a Missionary Bishop for a portion of the Diocese of Texas, was referred to the Committee on Canons. The Convention then adjourned till Monday at 10 o'clock.

THE JEROME RACES.

First Day of the Fall Meeting at Fordham—Fine Weather and Brilliant Attendance—Six Capital Equine Contests.

Jerome Park races commenced yesterday, according to the programme. A general impression existed in the public mind that there would be a postponement in consequence of the late heavy rains, but the stewards and managers who control the affairs of the Jockey Club had the judgment to perceive that postponements beget a distrust in the public mind, that tells invariably upon the numbers of visitors, and also, that restricting the running to days when the course was in good condition was a positive injustice to horses that had the form and the pluck to gallop through mud. Therefore, they resolved that if the weather should prove suitable for the public, the programme should be adhered to and the horses should take their chance, in spite of the inevitably deplorable condition of the course. Accordingly the papers, hotels and other places of public resort were notified early in the forenoon, the result being a very fair attendance.

Yesterday was rather an aristocratic day, there being many carriages and but few hacks. The numbers who came by the steam-cars were also not in proportion with those who came by the road in their own carriages. This thinness of the plebs is perhaps due to the fact that in former years postponements were very common, and many people doubted that there would be any races. They wronged the good sense of the management however, and missed a most excellent day's sport. The races throughout were of the most animated character, each one being contested by large fields, with the exception of the four-mile dash. And for the steeple chase, which always excites great interest, there was an unusually numerous entry, and a most spirited contest. If the field people were few, the grand stand was well represented. August Belmont and family were there, Commodore Vanderbilt, William Vanderbilt and family, Ex-Mayor Gunther and family, Hosea Perkins, of Westchester County; Hon. Mr. Abbott, of Montreal, accompanied by his brother; Mr. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Risley, Mr. and Mrs. Gibert, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, who are shortly to leave for Australia, on which occasion Mr. Cameron's stud will be sold without reservation; MacDonald, the sculptor, with his two charming daughters; Mr. and Mrs. Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Ackermann, Mrs. Schuchardt, Mr. Leonard Jerome, who drove his four-in-hand to the Club-house, and looked very well indeed, in fact quite restored by his European trip; Mr. and Mrs. D. Withers, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Moss, Hon. Mr. James McClane, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Duncan, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Duncan, of Mississippi; Mr. and Miss Elias, of Washington Heights, and Miss Jennings, of Fordham; Mr. Turnbull, the famous racing man; Mr. and Mrs. Appleton, Gov. Bowie, of Maryland; Hon. Mr. Potter, Mr. Henry Ward, of New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, Mr. Toland, Mr. Frank Morris, Mr. Oliver Leland and many others.

THE HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES.

The first event of the day was the Handicap Sweepstakes, of $50 each, half forfeit, and only $10 if declared, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes; distance one mile and a quarter. Out of twenty-one nominations but nine started, as follows: *My Maryland*, *The Doctor*, *Ortolan*, *Fanchon*, *Rattan*, *Haric*, *Finesse*, *Remorseless*, and D. J. CROUSE's bay filly by *Lexington*. *Finesse* was the favorite, with *Remorseless* as second choice, *Fanchon* third, and *Ortolan* fourth. The start was made from the three-quarter pole, but not till after three or four of the horses had broken away several times. When the flag fell *Ortolan* had a slight lead, and was closely pursued by *Remorseless* and *Finesse*, as they splashed through the mud on their way down the homestretch. Passing the grand stand, *Ortolan* still retained his lead, while *Finesse* was running second, *Remorseless* third, *Rattan* fourth, and *My Maryland* fifth. On the west turn *Rattan* tried for the lead, but only succeeded in reaching second place, with *Finesse* third. *Ortolan* was still leading, and, in fact, was never headed in the race. The mud and the pace at this point began to tell on *Remorseless*, and she fell to the fourth place and abandoned all hope of winning the race. Before reaching the Club-house *Rattan* and *Finesse* changed places again, BELMONT's handsome chestnut proving too much for LITTELL's filly. Turning the bluff the horses still maintained the same relative positions, and as they came in sight again no change had taken place in their order of running, *Ortolan* leading four lengths, with *Finesse* second, and *Rattan* third. *Ortolan* gradually increased his lead around the turn and down the homestretch, and as he passed under the string was a clear six lengths in front. *Finesse* was second, one length in front of *Haric*, who was only a head in front of CROUSE's filly. *Fanchon* was fifth, *Remorseless* sixth, *Rattan* seventh, *The Doctor* eighth, and *My Maryland* last. *Rattan* weakened on the last half mile, and lost all the advantage of his position in the early part of the race. Through some mischance *The Doctor* had his right hind leg badly cut during the race, or he would probably have had a better record at the finish. Time—2:20.

THE CHAMPION STAKES.

The second race was a dash of two miles, for the Champion Stakes, for three-year-olds, of $100 each, half forfeit, with $1,500 added; the second horse to receive $300 out of the stakes. Out of seventy-seven nominations but six horses came to the starting post. These were D. MCDANIEL's well known ch. c., *Harry Bassett*, M. H. SANFORD's b. c. *Monarchist*, M. A. LITTELL's g. f. *Mary Clark*, D. SWIGERT's ch. f. *Stockwood*, JAS. A. GRIMSTEAD's *Alroy*, and W. R. BABCOCK's ch. f. *Nelly Ransom*. *Stockwood* had the call in the betting, at nearly even figures against the field, leaving *Harry Bassett* out, while *Nelly Ransom* and *Mary Clark* were second and third favorites. In the send-off, *Mary Clark* had the lead, *Alroy* was second, *Stockwood* third, while the sure winner, *Harry Bassett*, was last. This order was soon changed, however, as *Harry Bassett* took the lead on the turn, with *Stockwood* second, half a length ahead of *Nelly Ransom*. Going out of sight behind the bluff, *Harry Bassett* had a lead of two lengths, while *Nelly Ransom*, doing her best for the blue and scarlet, was second, and *Stockwood* third. *Monarchist* was running last. At the home turn and part way down the stretch, they preserved the same order, but just before passing the stand, *Mary Clark* made a dash and secured second place. *Nelly Ransom* was one length behind, and *Harry Bassett*, under a strong pull, half a length in front. Around the west turn *Monarchist* began to show his speed, and as they passed the Club House was second, within a length of *Harry Bassett*. *Mary Clark* and *Nelly Ransom* were running head and head for third place. *Mary Clark* soon gave up the task and was well satisfied to hold fourth place. *Alroy* began to work to the front on the way around the east end of the course, and at the home turn was third. The pace down the stretch was too fast for *Nelly Ransom*, and she was obliged to fall in to the rear ranks. *Harry Bassett* was the first to cross the score, leading *Monarchist* a length; *Alroy* was six lengths behind, and twenty lengths ahead of *Mary Clark*. *Nelly Ransom* was fifth, and *Stockwood* last. Time, 3:54¾.

THE NURSERY STAKES.

The third event of the day was a mile dash for the Nursery Stakes, a sweepstakes for foals of 1869, $50 entry, play or pay, $1,000 added, the second horse to receive $200 out of the stakes. Out of thirty-four horses entered in this contest, but seven put in an appearance. The starters were D. D. WITHER's ch. f. *Conceit*, HUNTER & TRAVERS' b. c. *Alarm*, J. W. PENOCK's b. c. by *Asteroid*, D. MCDANIEL's ch. c. *J. Daniels*, A. BELMONT's ch. f. *Woodbine*, also his ch. f. *Victoria*, and R. W. CAMERON's b. f. *Inversnaid*. *J. Daniels* was a hot favorite; *Alarm* sold as second choice, and BELMONT's entries third. Mr. MORRIS was fined in this race for not starting *St. Patrick*, after coming up to weigh. When the flag fell the *Asteroid* colt was the first to break away, followed by *Woodbine* and *Conceit*. On the turn *Alarm* worked his way up to third place, and just before reaching the Club-house he made a rush and headed the string. *Woodbine* was still second, and the *Asteroid* colt third. *J. Daniels* was trailing along in the rear. Around the east turn *Alarm* led *Woodbine* by a head, while PENOCK's *Asteroid* was six lengths behind. *Alarm* and *Woodbine* came down the stretch head and head, but just as they reached the furlong-pole, *Jo. Daniels* made a splendid burst of speed, caught them easily, and beat them at the finish by one length. *Alarm* was second, a head in front of *Woodbine*. The Asteroid colt came in fourth, *Inversnaid* fifth, *Victoria* sixth, and *Conceit* seventh. Time—1:53.

THREE-QUARTER MILE DASH.

The fourth event of the day was a dash of three-quarters of a mile, for a purse of $400. Entrance money to second horse. The entries in this race were JOHN COFFEE's b. c. by *Bonnie Scotland*, F. M. HALL's b. c. *John Merryman*, CARROLL & COAR's br. c. *Ortolan*, E. THOMPSON's ch. f. *Fanchon*, ODEN BOWIE's ch. f. *Leme*, JOHN O'DONNELL's gr. f. *Mary Louise*, AUGUST BELMONT's b. c. *Lord Byron*, also, his ch. m. *Nellie James*, D. MCDANIEL's b. c. *Tubman*, D. D. WITHER's ch. h. *Vespucius*, JOHN BOUGHRUM's ch. c. *Heenan*, F. MORRIS' gr. m. *Felicity*, M. H. SANFORD's b. m. *Salina*, and THOMAS W. DOSWELL's b. m. *Midday*. Of these, all started but *Salina* and *Fanchon*. *Ortolan*, in consequence of his fine display of speed in the first race, was the favorite at the pool-stand, with *Midday* and *Tubman* as second and third choice. So large a field caused a good deal of difficulty in effecting an even start, and it was not till the seventh attempt that the horses got away. *Vespucius* led off, *Felicity* was second, and *Nellie James* third. In an instant they were passing the Club-house with *Midday* in front, a position which he did not relinquish during the race. *Nellie James*, *Vespucius* and *Felicity* contended most of the way for second position; *Felicity* held out the longest, and was the second to pass under the string, two lengths behind *Midday*. *Ortolan* came in third, *Vespucius* fourth, *Tubman* fifth, *Heenan* sixth, *John Merryman* seventh, *Nellie James* having given up the struggle, eighth, *Mary Louise* ninth, *Lord Byron* tenth, COFFEE's colt eleventh, and *Leme* last. Time, 1:21¾.

THE FOUR-MILE DASH.

The fifth race was a sweepstakes for foals of 1867; $500 entrance, $100 forfeit; distance, four miles. Of eleven nominations the only ones to stand were J. W. DOSWELL's ch. f. *Ecliptic*, and BOWIE & HALL's ch. c. *Major*. *Ecliptic* had the call in the betting at odds of about two to one. The horses got off at the first attempt with *Major* leading about three lengths. At the half mile he was leading eight lengths, and at the mile, five lengths. This lead he maintained until he reached the head of the stretch in the fourth mile, when *Ecliptic* made the only good dash there was in the race, passed the *Major* without any trouble, and won the race by two lengths. *Ecliptic* was apparently as fresh after the race as before, and looked as though she could run it over again at once, if occasion demanded. The time, considering the state of the track, was reasonably fast. Time—8:50.

THE STEEPLE CHASE.

The final race of the day was the Handicap Steeple Chase. Purse $800, of which $200 to second horse. Entrance free, and three or more to start. Distance about two miles and a half. Twelve horses were entered in this contest, but the only ones to start were C. J. ALLOWAY's b. g. *Duffy*, R. SHEA's b. g. *King John*, JOSEPH DONAHUE's ch. g. *Tammany*, J. K. LAWRENCE's b. g. *Jim Tisdale*, LEONARD JEROME's ch. g. *Surprise*, and T. MCDANIEL's ch. g. by *Blackbird*. *Duffy* and *King John* sold at about even figures in the pools, and *Tammany* was second choice. The horses started on the three-quarter track; running west they took the first hurdle just beyond the time stand. *Tammany* was the first over, followed by *King John*, the *Blackbird* colt and *Jim Tisdale*. They next jumped a post and rail fence from the track into the field, and made the circuit of the western half of the inclosure, taking three hurdles in good style and without any mishaps, although *Duffy* brushed one of the fences as he flew over. Taking the hurdle in front of the Club-house, *Duffy* was the first over, followed by the others in the following order—*Jim Tisdale*, *King John*, *Tammany*, *Blackbird* colt, and *Surprise*. They next made the circuit of the eastern half of the inclosure, *Duffy* leading all the way, and taking four jumps in his best manner. At the hurdles east of the water jump *Surprise* refused, and in a moment was left hopelessly in the rear. *Duffy* was the first to take the water jump, *Jim Tisdale* was second, and *King John* third. *King John* stumbled as he landed, and came near pitching his jockey over his head; as it was, he lost so much time that he was the last horse during the balance of the race, *Surprise* having been pulled off on refusing to take the water jump. The jumpers flew by the stand down the narrow grass lane, took the hurdle easily, crossed the main track and disappeared behind the knoll in the woods. A moment after, they made their appearance over a stone wall on the brink of the hill. *Jim Tisdale* was first in sight, *Tammany* second, the *Blackbird* Colt third, and *Duffy* fourth. The horses next pitched down a steep bank, almost equal to PUTNAM's historical ride, crossed the main track, and jumped into the field again. In a moment they had taken another stone wall and two hurdles, and were out on the main track again in front of the Club-house. The race was now around the east turn, over two hurdles and home. The first hurdle, near the three-quarter pole, was taken without any mishaps, but as *Tammany* and *Tisdale* crossed the last one at the same instant, *Tisdale* slipped and pitched on his head; his jockey did not lose his seat, but the delay was long enough to lose him the race. Passing the judges' stand, *Tammany* was first, *Duffy* second, the *Blackbird* colt third, *Jim Tisdale* fourth, and *King John* last. Time—6:09.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Oscar Bullus, of the United States Navy.

The death of this well-known officer, whose funeral took place with military honors at Grace Church on Monday, must prove an irreparable loss to a large family connection, and be a subject of sincere regret to numerous and warm friends, both in and out of the service.

The death of Commodore BULLUS breaks the last link of surviving personal recollection of and testimony to an event in the history of our country which still awakens a hostility not wholly allayed by reflecting that the arrogant Power by whom it was committed professed at least to rebuke the insolent subordinates who perpetrated the wrong. The outrage upon the United States frigate *Chesapeake* is the event referred to. Commodore BULLUS, then a precocious boy of eight years of age, was on the upper deck of the *Chesapeake*, in charge of an attendant, when the fire from the British frigate *Leopard* opened upon the American ship. Dr. JOHN BULLUS, once a distinguished Surgeon in our navy, and father of the deceased, with Mrs. BULLUS and several children, were on board the *Chesapeake* as passengers for Gibraltar, to the Consulate of which Dr. BULLUS was on his way.

The recollections of the deceased Commodore of the events referred to were such as might be expected from a precocious boy of seven or eight years: its few but stirring incidents of broadside sound and crash, with destruction of life, were vividly impressed, and never to be forgotten, while authentic and more full information as years passed imparted stronger interest to his narration.

When about eighteen years of age he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and after passing a year at that institution resigned his cadetship and entered the navy as a midshipman, and passed through a long term of varied and arduous sea service with great credit. With Capt. BIDDLE, he served in the Pacific during the command of that gallant officer while representing our neutral position and protecting American commerce, subsequently acted as flag officer to Commodore ELLIOT in the Mediterranean, was assigned to a separate command during the uneventful (nautically considered) Mexican War, and afterward appointed to a command upon Lake Erie. While a midshipman and aloft on duty, a sling, or lift of the yard supporting him parted, and he was precipitated into the "top," and but for the grasp of a shipmate would have "brought up" on deck. An injury to the spine resulted, which, although not at once materially interfering with duty, gradually developed in so aggravated a form as nearly to paralyze the lower extremities, and eventually so far unfitted him for active sea service as to place him upon the list of retired officers, to which position he was assigned before the opening of our civil war, during which the important duty of recruiting for the navy, extensively organized in our City, was placed under his intelligent and efficient supervision. During the entire sea-life of the deceased, with few exceptions, hardly anything beyond the energetic discharge of duties incident to a time of peace seem to have devolved upon him.

Combining with the qualities of a thorough sailor those of the gentleman and officer, the deceased, upon all proper occasions, hesitated not to avow a belief in sacred truths, and desired illustrated by practical endeavor, to live in accordance with the inculcations of Him who taught faith, while saving from the tempest-vexed waves of Galilee, and "who commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind; who maketh the storm a calm, and whose wonders in the great deep are seen of them who go down to the sea in ships."

POSTSCRIPT.

TIMES OFFICE, OCT. 8—4 A. M.

THE FIRE FIEND.

Great Conflagration in the City of Chicago.

Stores, Mills and Tenements Swept Off by the Flames—Several Blocks Already Destroyed—Men, Women and Children Fleeing for Life from the Fire.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 7.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about 11 o'clock to-night, and having already swept over six entire blocks, is still raging with almost unabated fury. The fire started in the large planing-mill situated between Clinton and Canal, and Van Buren and Jackson streets. The wind was blowing very fresh and the flames spread with almost incredible rapidity, and in a few minutes the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mainly with small wooden tenement-houses and two-story frame buildings occupied as groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses, startled from slumber, had barely time to rush out in their scanty night attire, leaving their household goods to destruction.

In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts to break their fall, and thrown from the second-story window to the ground. When the alarm sounded for this fire, another of considerable magnitude was burning on Wells-street, near Adams. Several engines were necessarily kept at work upon this fire. The rest of the engines in the city were soon on the ground, but before they arrived the fire had spread over so large an area, and was so rapidly spreading, that efforts seemed of little avail.

Between Canal-street and the river were several lumber-yards, which are entirely destroyed. At this hour the fire has made a clean sweep from Van Buren-street north two blocks to Adams and west to Clinton. Three blocks from the river, between Van Buren and Jackson are burning, and the wood-work of the western approach to Adam-street bridge is destroyed. A large coal-yard, containing thousands of tons of soft coal, and situated between the tracks of the Chicago and Alton and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Railroad track and the river, is on fire, and burning furiously. The immense grain elevator of VINCENT, NELSON & CO., one of the finest in the city, is immediately adjoining, and though intended to be fire proof, there seems litttle doubt but that it will be destroyed, as the intense heat to which it is subjected will crack the slate with which it is covered, both roof and sides. It contains many thousands bushels of grain of all kinds. The depot of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads, is situated north of Adams, and between Canal-street and the river. One of the buildings, a light wooden structure, occupied as an express-office, was in flames at midnight, and is undoubtedly destroyed.

The scenes in the vicinity of the conflagration are indescribable. Half of the population of the city seems gathered there. The tugs in the river are engaged in towing to a place of safety the vessels moored in the neighborhood, while locomotives are hastily pulling out the great number of cars standing on the track in flames.

At this writing it is impossible to give an estimate of losses, but they are already very large, and the fire appears to be scarcely checked, so far as could be ascertained when the reporter left the scene of the fire. No lives are known to have been lost, yet it would be miraculous if such should prove to be the case.

Half-past 1 A. M.—The fire is apparently raging as fiercely as ever. The block of buildings on the north side of Van Buren-street, which it was thought an hour ago would be saved, are now wrapt in flames. The elevator is safe so far, and the fire seems to be spreading south and west, notwithstanding the wind is now directly from the south and blowing hard. The glare from the burning building lights the streets half a mile away so that one may see to read. The entire Fire Department are now on the ground and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the flames. The losses probably already run into millions, and the end is not yet.

Taxation in Brooklyn.

The following table shows the comparative rates of taxation on real and personal property in the various wards of Brooklyn for city purposes, for the present year, as compared with 1870:

Wards.	1870.	1871.	Wards.	1870.	1871.
1	$3 84.7	$2 85.6	13	$3 81.9	$2 53.8
2	4 12.5	2 85.7	14	3 50.8	2 54.0
3	4 08.2	2 85.5	15	3 63.5	2 53.7
4	3 80.6	2 85.6	16	3 81.6	2 53 8
5	4 06.1	2 85.2	17	3 58.9	2 48.3
6	3 88.5	2 85.6	18	3 58.5	2 49.0
7	3 95.4	2 85.6	19	3 61.5	2 48.1
8	3 67.7	2 86.6	20	4 05.1	2 85.6
9	3 71.8	2 86.8	21	4 32.7	2 85.9
10	3 96.1	2 85.6	22	4 32.3	2 85.2
11	3 86.5	2 85.6			
12	3 87.7	2 85.9	Average	$3 86.8	$2 74.8

A new society paper, the *Saturday New-Yorker*, made its appearance on Wednesday last. It is spicy, high-toned, chaste in appearance, and deserves to be successful.—*Express.*

Allcock's Porous Plaster,

A CURATIVE HOST IN ITSELF,

Superior to Spanish Fly Blister, or any blister, or any rubefacients or stimulating liniments whatsoever. The Porous Plaster never affects the kidneys. The idea of this great remedy is due to Dr. SCHECUT, of South Carolina, United States. He consulted with HORACE H. DAY, the distinguished India rubber manufacturer of New-York, who assisted in perfecting the commodity by the addition of India rubber, and to them jointly a patent was issued by the United States Patent Office in 1846. These gentlemen, finding difficulties in preparing the plaster on a large scale, sold out to T. ALLCOCK & CO., who continued its preparation until 1857. Up to this time the business had not been profitable, large numbers of the plasters constantly becoming spoiled; and Mr. DAY expressed his opinion that ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS would ruin any man who made them on a large scale. Nevertheless, Dr. BRANDRETH, of New-York, having purchased a majority of the interest, took charge of the preparation and commenced on a large scale. The owners of the minority interest offered to sell out and the Doctor gave the price named. He had a profound conviction of the value of the plaster and he spared no expense, purchased costly machinery, and, after a few years' experience, was able to turn out a plaster after the exact form of SCHECUT's, yet whose qualities remain uninjured by time or climate. In fact, for the last ten years ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS have never been too soft or too hard, but uniformly flexible and innocent for all ages and conditions, convenient and pleasant to wear and usually only producing a "blush" upon the skin, are more certainly curative than blisters and without the prostration and pain of the latter, and this is true even in Croup, Quincy, Pleurisy, Lung and Throat affections. But the utility of this sanitary invention has been warmly welcomed, they are largely sold in every part of the world, and it is believed that not less than 500,000 persons are well and attending to the duties of life, free from pain, who have an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER somewhere about them, and who, but for the said plaster, would be prostrate upon a bed of agony.

ALLCOCK'S Porous Plasters are now recommended by physicians of all schools, and have the largest sale of any plaster. They are not a secret remedy but simply a manufacture, and as such the stamp should be remitted.

Principal office, Brandreth House, New-York, and for sale by all druggists.—*Advertisement.*

The new disinfectant, Bromo-Chloralum, non-poisonous and odorless, destroys all disagreeable odors, and prevents contagion. Prepared only by TILDEN & CO., No. 176 William-street, New-York. Sold by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

2. To have elegant light biscuits, rolls, buckwheat cakes, fruit dumplings, &c., you should use DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER. Ask your grocer for it.—*Advertisement.*

Head-Quarters for Single
WALTHAM WATCHES,
FULLER & CO., No. 25 Bond-st.
—*Advertisement.*

Girondin Disinfectant.

Adopted by the New-York Board of Health. Sold by all the principal druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

A.—Phalon's New Perfumes,
"I LOVE YOU"
and "WHITE ROSE."—*Advertisement.*

Bell Schnapps, distilled at Schiedam, Holland, expressly for cases of dyspepsia, dropsy, gout, rheumatism, general debility, catarrh of the bladder, pains in the back and stomach, and all disease of the urinary organs; gives great relief in asthma, gravel and calculi in the bladder. Warranted pure. H. G. WOLFE & CO., No. 18 South William-st., sole importers. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

At head-quarters for real tortoise-shell Jewelry, NORMAN BROS., No. 945 Broadway, the block below Fifth-avenue Hotel; wholesale and retail. Just received new designs.—*Advertisement.*

ANGELL'S TURKISH BATHS, Lexington-avenue, corner Twenty-fifth-street.—Gentlemen's baths open day and night. Ladies' Turkish and electric baths, day and evening.—*Advertisement.*

Perfectly Safe in all Cases.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for all diseases of children, such as teething, wind colic, &c., is a safe, reliable and harmless remedy.

Gold Pens.

FOLEY'S Fine Gold Pens and Pencils. Factory and salesroom No. 256 Broadway.

Hair Dye. Hair Dye. Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

This Morning, if you wish to enjoy the most luxurious bath of your life, go to the RUSSIAN VAPOR (marble) BATHS, Nos. 23 and 25 East 4th-st., near the Grand Central Hotel, any time between 7 and 12 o'clock.

Wood Carpeting.—Parquet Floors. No. 480 Broadway. A NEW AND DESIRABLE ARTICLE.

DIED.

BLACKWELL.—On Thursday, Oct. 5, MARIA A., wife of T. L. Blackwell, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 75 Wilson-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MCEWEN.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, at Warwick, Orange County, N. Y., Mrs. THOS. C. MCEWEN, aged 61 years.

Funeral on Monday, 3 o'clock.

PHELAN.—On Saturday, Oct. 7, MICHAEL PHELAN, at his residence, No. 438 West 23d-st.

Due notice of funeral.

PURDY.—At his late residence, No. 596 5th-av., on Saturday morning, Oct. 7, ELIJAH PURDY.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROBINSON.—Thursday, Oct. 5, ELSIE, wife of John Robinson, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, James E. Halsey, No. 34 Grove-st., New-York, this day, (Sunday,) Oct. 8, at 1 o'clock P.M.

SUTTON.—On Saturday, 7th inst., AMANDA ELIZABETH, wife of George D. Sutton and daughter of the late Capt. Joseph Adams, in the 40th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 3 o'clock, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Elizabeth, N. J.

WOOD.—Oct. 7, HAMILTON T., son of George and Marietta Wood, aged 30 years.

Funeral on Monday evening, Oct. 9, at 7½, from the residence of his brother, Bedner R. Wood, No. 453 West 22d-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend; also members of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., and the regiment generally. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown by the 9¼ A. M. train on Tuesday, the 10th, for interment.

WALKER.—On Friday morning, Oct. 6, SUSAN LAURETTA, wife of Henry D. Walker.

Funeral services at Christ's Church, 35th-st. and 5th-av., at 3½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED IN NEW-YORK.

White French China Dinner Sets, 157 pieces	$32 00
Colored and Gilt French China Dinner Sets	75 00
Colored and Gilt French China Tea Sets, forty-four pieces	10 00
Silver-plated Castors, six cut bottles	5 50
Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, best plate	29 50
Silver-plated Table Forks, the dozen	6 00
Colored Chamber Sets, eleven pieces, English make	4 50

TOGETHER WITH
a full assortment of
CHINESE AND JAPANESE
Porcelain.
W. J. F. DAILEY,
No. 631 Broadway.

INVEST $5. SECURE A FORTUNE.
"THE SARATOGA OF THE SOUTH."
$100,000 IN PRIZES.

The drawing of the
AIKEN PREMIUM LAND SALE
will positively take place on
THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1871,
AT
GIRARDEY'S OPERA-HOUSE,
AUGUSTA, GA.
SECURE SHARES AT ONCE, FOR THE NUMBER OF TICKETS IS LIMITED.
Tickets for sale and full particulars given by
J. C. DERBY, General Manager,
No. 59 Liberty-st., New-York.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF the Citizens and Tax-payers for the Financial Reform of the City and County of New-York:

The undersigned members of the Sub-Committee on Ways and Means, respectfully solicit subscriptions to the fund for defraying the expenses of the above Committee of Seventy in performing the duty devolved upon that Committee at the meeting held at Cooper Union, on MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 4, 1871. Such subscriptions may be sent to EMIL SAUER, Esq., Treasurer, at No. 120 Broadway; to either of the undersigned, or to the collectors duly appointed for the purpose, who will show their authority.

JAS. M. BROWN,
HENRY CLEWS,
SAML. D. BABCOCK,
B. B. SHERMAN,
JNO. A. STEWART,
PAUL N. SPOFFORD,
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE,
WM. M. FLIESS,
J. SELIGMAN,
EUGENE BALLIN.
HENRY G. STEBBINS, Chairman, } Ex-Officio.
WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Vice-Chairman. }
NEW-YORK, Sept. 11, 1871.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws Oct. 24; whole tickets $32, currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

DRUNKENNESS AND OPIUM-EATING.—Dr. BEERS, No. 107 4th-av., has a permanent and painless cure for both these evils. Thousands cured. Call or send stamp for evidence.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOW NEW-YORK IS GOVERNED.

The English and German editions of the Pamphlet published by the NEW-YORK TIMES, containing a complete

HISTORY OF THE TAMMANY FRAUDS.

are now ready, and may be had at the TIMES counter. The narrative contains all the information which can be gathered on the subject, including a complete list of the warrants drawn for the Court-house and Armories, with special introduction, illustrations and notes. Price 6 cents a copy, or $4 a hundred to dealers. All orders to be addressed to the

NEW-YORK TIMES.

POLITICAL.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
VIIITH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,
GEO. WM. BLUNT.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. MERRILL RICHARDSON, D. D., Pastor of the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited.

GRACE CHAPEL, EAST 14TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Academy of Music.—Free seats; Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.; sermon in the MORNING by Rev. W. T. EGBERT, and in the EVENING by Rev. G. C. CURRIE, of Providence, R. I. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR every SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers and persons having no regular place of worship are cordially invited.

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.—REV. E. C. SWEETSER will deliver on SUNDAY EVENING, in the Church corner of Bleecker and Downing sts., the second of a short series of discourses founded upon the experiences of his recent tour across the continent. Services commencing at 7½ P. M. Morning services as usual at 10½.

ADDRESS BY REV. T. E. COOKMAN to young men, on SUNDAY EVENING, in Association Hall, 23d-st., corner of 4th-av. Singing by the congregation, under the direction of a popular leader, with grand organ and cornet accompaniment, from 7½ to 8 o'clock, followed by regular evening service. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH between Avenues C and D, preaching by the Pastor, HENRY ASTON, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Evening, subject—*Jehoiakim's Pen-knife.* Sabbath-school at 9 and 1½. Prayer-meeting at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening prayer-meeting at 7½. Seats free. All made welcome.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

AMITY BAPTIST CHURCH.—Public services will be resumed in this church, West 54th-st., near 8th-av., SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. WILLIAM R. WILLIAMS, D. D., is expected to preach at 10½ o'clock. The Lord's Supper will be observed at 3½ o'clock P. M.

AT WILLETT-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near Grand-st., New-York City—Preaching SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., Subject—*The Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven*; and at 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, J. S. HAUGH. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 and 2. Young men's meeting at 6½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Divine service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject for evening discourse—*The American Church of the Future.* The Rector, Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, will preach.

BISHOP SNOW, OF MOUNT ZION, Messenger of the coming Savior, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*All the Children of God to be Gathered into One Church.* Come and hear.

BRICK CHURCH, 5TH-AV., CORNER 37th-st.—Rev. Dr. JAMES O. MURRAY will deliver a memorial discourse on the life of the late [illegible] Ely, on SUNDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV. AND 35TH-st.—Services on SUNDAY are as follows: Holy Communion at 7 A. M.; Morning Prayer, Litany, and Sermon at 10½ A. M.; Evening Prayer and Sermon at 7½ P. M. Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., will preach MORNING and EVENING.

CHURCH OF OUR FATHER, (FIRST Universalist of Brooklyn,) Clermont-av., between Fulton-st. and Atlantic-av.—SUNDAY, Oct. 8, Rev. HENRY BLANCHARD, of Lowell, Mass., will preach. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—SUNDAY, Oct. 8, being the second Sunday in the month, the Church will be open at 11 A. M. and in the EVENING at 7½. The usual afternoon service will be omitted.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th-st., near Broadway.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. P. WILSON, on SABBATH, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, south-west corner of 35th-st. and 3d-av.; seats free. Rev. Dr. E. O. FLAGG, Rector; service and sermon at 10½ A. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

EVANGELICAL SWEDENBORGIAN LECTURE, by SAMUEL LEAVITT, on SUNDAY MORNING, in the Hall, south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st. Subject—*How Protestantism May Avoid Impending Failure.* Union Prayer-meeting after lecture.

EAST SIXTY-SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Preaching in the MORNING and EVENING by the Pastor, JOSEPH PULLMAN. In the AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, Hon. J. S. DIEHL will deliver an illustrated lecture in this Church on *Jerusalem and Solomon's Temple.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st-st., near 6th-av.—Service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. PHILIP SCHAFF, D. D. Strangers cordially invited.

FREE METHODIST PEOPLE MEET for worship in the hall corner 8th-av. and 25th-st. Preaching on SABBATH next at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M., by Rev. A. F. CURRY, who has been reappointed Pastor of this charge for the ensuing year. Class-meeting at 9 A. M.

FORTY-SECOND-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, west of Broadway.—Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., Pastor elect, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING AND EVENING.

INTERESTING SERVICES AT ATTORNEY-STREET M. P. CHURCH, between Delancey and Rivington sts., New-York City, on SUNDAY.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, A. M., late Pastor of First Methodist Church, Lebanon, Ohio, but newly-elected Pastor of Attorney-street. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Subject at night—*Wonderful Faith.* All invited. Seats free.

IN THE ABSENCE OF REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Rev. JOHN WEISS, of Watertown, Mass., will preach on SUNDAY at Lyric Hall, on 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Services to commence at 10½ o'clock A. M.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN Church, 40th-st., east of Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS, and in the EVENING by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D. Communion service after morning sermon.

MADISON - SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Prof. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., is expected to preach in this church on SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. E. W. GILMAN in the AFTERNOON: Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

OPEN COMMUNION BAPTIST CHURCH, 17th-st., near 6th-av.—Services by the Pastor, Rev. R. CAMERON, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Cordial invitation to all.

PREACHING IN THE WEST FIFTY-THIRD-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, near 7th-av., by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers are cordially invited.

REV. DR. CYRUS DICKSON WILL give an address in the Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, suggested by his recent visit to California and Oregon. Subject—*Observations on the Missionary Field West of the Missouri River, and Along the Coast of the Pacific.*

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR Grand-street Methodist Church, Williamsburg, near 5th-st., will preach SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., on *Heavenly Possessions*, followed with reception of members and communion. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, third of series of discourses for young ladies. Topic—*Their Highest Calling.* Seats free.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., at 10½ A. M., on *The Greatness of God*, and at 7½ P. M., to young men on *Honesty.* Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR OF THE Madison-avenue Baptist Church, corner Madison-av. and 31st-st., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. Bible Class in the lecture-room at 2½ P. M.

REV. THOMAS GUARD, A DISTINguished minister of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach in the Eighteenth-street M. E. Church, (18th-st., near 8th-av.,) on SUNDAY (8th inst.,) at 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach at the Church of the Messiah, corner Park-av. and 34th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 8, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—evening—*How to Control your Temper.*

REV. CHAS. F. LEE, FIFTH UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, Chickering Hall, No. 11 East 14th-st., SUNDAY, Oct. 8, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Crowning Wrong and Crucifying Right.* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

REV. M. G. HODGE, D. D., PASTOR OF South Baptist Church, West 25th-st., 7th and 8th avs.—Preaching every SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. A. H. WYATT WILL PREACH in the Jane-street M. E. Church on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 7½ P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching SUNDAY by Dr. L. S. LUDDINGTON at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., on subjects connected with the second coming of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead. All are invited.

ST. JOHN'S M. E. CHURCH, 53D-ST., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY, 8th inst., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. A. D. VAIL.

ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH, CORNER of 4th-av. and 22d-st.—Rev. THOS. GUARD, of the Irish Wesleyan Conference, will preach at 10½ A. M., Rev. C. D. FOSS, Pastor, at 7½ in the EVENING.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. A. R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Seats free. Sunday-school at 9 o'clock A. M.

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 14th-st., near 6th-av.—Rev. ALFRED H. KELLOGG, (late Pastor of the University-place Church,) will supply the pulpit of this Church during the month of October. Services at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 7½ o'clock.

SECOND ADVENT MEETINGS.—ELder G. W. BURNHAM will preach at the church, No. 138 West 24th-st., on the SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M., on subjects in reference to the coming of Christ and a preparation therefor.

ST. LUKE'S M. E. CHURCH, 41ST-ST., near 6th-av.—Preaching on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. C. S. HARROWER, Pastor. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—Services at 7½ A. M., 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M. for Deaf-mutes, and 7½ P. M. Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET will preach.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach. Subject, evening—*The Gospel Contrast.* Seats free. Love Feast at 3½ P. M.

ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. Rev. Dr. PRICE will preach. Seats free.

ST. TIMOTHY'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av., GEO. JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector. Three services SUNDAY, Oct. 8, 10½ A. M., 3½ and 7½ P. M.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, CORNER 2D-AV. and 10th-st.—Rev. J. H. RYLANCE, D. D., Rector, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE service in the chapel every SUNDAY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—S. W. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 276 6th-av.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, near 3d-av.—Preaching SUNDAY, in the MORNING by Rev. CHAS. GLOVER, and in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. T. H. BURCH. Seats free. Sabbath-school at 9 and at 2.

TO YOUNG MEN.—AT THE BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dr. THOMPSON will preach on *Christian Helps to Business Success.* Service at 7½.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, REV. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., Pastor, in 55th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.—Preaching every Lord's Day at 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

UNITY CHAPEL, HARLEM, 128TH-st., corner of 4th-av.—Fourth Unitarian Society. Rev. W. W. NEWELL, of Cambridge, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. You are cordially invited.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching SABBATH, 8th inst., 10½, morning, by Rev. Dr. D. M. MACLISE. Young people's meeting evening, 8 o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

ALLIGATOR HUNT IN ECUADOR.

A Startling Narrative of Daring Sport—Repeating Rifles versus Alligators—A New Pastime for Blasé Sportsmen.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

GUAYAQUIL, Tuesday, Aug. 29, 1871.

Since I have been at Guayaquil there is nothing I have enjoyed better than a good shooting excursion I had recently. It was not for deer, wild turkey, pigeons, ducks, &c., but to shoot some of the horrible-looking monstrous alligators, or caymen, that infest the Rio de Guayaquil. Some little time ago Señor BARASRO, (diputado de Tacua,) Señor CARRAVARO, Capt. BUSINO and myself left Guayaquil at 11 o'clock at night, with four men to pull our boat, armed with three first-class repeating rifles, provisions and blankets, and in fact all we required. The night was very dark, and we passed the time talking and relating anecdotes until about 3 o'clock in the morning, when we had arrived alongside of a balsa or raft, made fast to the bank of the river. This balsa was roofed over and had walls of cane split and nailed perpendicularly upon the sides of the house, which was well ventilated and had plenty of room for rats and even mosquitoes to get in, large as they are in this part of the country. It was in this Indian Noah's Ark that at 3 in the morning we laid down and tried to sleep a little before daylight, but were prevented by a little game that was being played by fifteen or sixteen pigs, several goats, a number of dogs and cats, and one or two monkeys that were chasing each other around the room. Sometimes a large pig or goat would playfully alight upon a would-be sleeper's face, which would of course gently arouse him, and if it was a *balsero* or raftsman that was roused up, he would swear very little, composedly roll up a *cigaretto*, smoke it, and off to sleep again manfully; and I am sure that if a *cigaretto* was consumed every time any one was awoke (and I have reason to believe that to be the case) it must have required millions of them during the year, as there were twenty-four persons on the balsa. They were all of the same family, father, son and grandson, all married. All had children with them, who were sleeping on the balsa, which was divided into two rooms. After having been aroused at least a dozen times we concluded at 5 o'clock to start for the scene of the day's sport, which was about three miles distant. It was still very dark, the tide very low, and the boat was deeply laden with ten persons in it. We arrived at the grounds, were I proposed to stay until daylight, but as we saw a small hut on the bank of the creek, we decided to stop there to take coffee and something to eat before we went to work murdering the crocodiles. As soon as daylight appeared we pushed off from shore, and found that we had arrived at a place swarming with the hideous monsters. Although I have been up the bayous of the Mississippi and in Florida, both famed as haunts of the alligator, I never saw at either of the above places so many or such enormous specimens as I saw at the place where our boat was making for the shore. In a few moments the boat grounded on a mud bank about two hundred feet from the bank of the bayou where the hut was situated, and as my companions were very anxious to get on shore, we called to the Indians to bring a canoe. My friends went and I stopped alone in the boat. The canoe had scarcely gone fifty feet from the boat before it was upset, (through the stupidity of one of our boat-men,) and nine people were thrown into the water. They splashed and struggled and made so much noise, until they were in the canoe again, as to excite little fear that they would be molested by the alligators. Clothing dried, coffee taken, and we commenced our onslaught in earnest. The first we saw was a fine, full-grown fellow on the bank of the creek, about three feet above the level of the water. We all fired together, at a distance of only twenty-five yards, and lodged four balls from our Spencer and Henry rifles into his enormous skull and shoulders, which killed him at once. Measuring him we found him to be fifteen feet long, with a body as large in circumference as that of a full-grown bullock. Leaving him there we proceeded up a small creek that lies on the left of Boca Yuagnache, and about a half a mile inside the Boca we managed to get within twenty yards of a group of thirty, all lying side by side. We kept up a continual fire upon them from our repeating rifles until twenty-five of them were dead or wounded, the remaining five escaping, we supposed, uninjured. The wounded, as soon as hit by a ball, would make a desperate rush for the water, leaving a bloody sporr in the mud behind them, while the untouched would steal, or rather sneak, into the water as slowly as possible, and although the balls would splash the mud all around them, still they would not accelerate their movements, but would slide easily down the soft mud until their yellow grayish eyes only were above water, and there they would wait and watch you. We put many a ball that day into their ugly scaly visages as they floated on the surface of the muddy stream and glared at us. In one instance we killed an immense fellow with about fifteen balls, and tried to cut off his head as a trophy, but found it too tough for the sharpest knives. About a mile still further up this creek, we saw the water fairly covered with the mud-colored heads of the monstrous brutes. Had I not witnessed the spectacle before I could hardly have believed that there were as many alligators in all South America as I saw in this little bayou. In another place we counted fifty-four of the largest I have ever seen, and we singled out the largest of them as a mark for our rifles. The great fellow rose up from among the group as soon as he saw us, and crawled silently into the water, and swam or floated away. This huge fellow we supposed was the king of the group, as the others immediately afterward followed him. We had better luck with the "queen," supposed to have been, as she rose soon after her royal husband had taken to the water, but seven bullets went crushing through her head, and she fell dead a few feet from the water, covered with blood. We pushed in the boat to see if we could not get her into the water, but she was such an enormous brute, we could not move her head. In the meantime the alligators' ugly snouts were appearing in the water outside of the boat in great numbers, and so fast did they rise that for the first time we became alarmed for our safety, and feared that they would attack the boat. We loaded and fired our repeaters as rapidly as we could. The water soon becamed dyed with blood, while the brutes lashed it in their agony with their tails until it foamed. Finally they were driven off, and we started for Guayaquil with a dead alligator in tow, after the best day's sport I ever experienced.

MALECON.

Gen. Van Buren Charged With Swindling the Government.

Gen. G. M. VAN BUREN, the Pension Agent for the City of New-York, was arrested, yesterday, on the complaint of JAMES H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions, and brought before Commissioner SHIELDS. Mr. BAKER charges that in the years 1869, 1870 and 1871, Gen. VAN BUREN was Pension Agent in this City, and being a disbursing officer of the United States, he fraudulently obtained from the Assistant Treasury sums of money amounting to $11,000, which he applied to his own use. The accused was held for examination in default of $15,000 bail.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELGIAN BLOCKS.

TO HONEST CONTRACTORS: I will deliver in New-York, or elsewhere, Belgian blocks, made by Scotch pavers, better for standing wear and tear than the smooth, over-sized Eastern blocks supplied by the Ring-monopolists, and 30 per cent. cheaper. CRAMMOND KENNEDY, No. 27 Park-place, New-York.

CHRONIC DISEASES OF LONG STANDING, whether hereditary or otherwise; Scrofula, Nervous, Rheumatic and Skin Diseases, Prolapsus and Inflammation of the Uterus, treated by Dr. EDWARDS, No. 842 Broadway. Electricity scientifically applied when necessary.

GREEN-WOOD CEMETERY.—FOR SALE—Vault lot No. 4,424, containing 450 superficial feet, situate near the new entrance, and directly in front of the Pilots' monument. For particulars address L. C., Box No. 185 Brooklyn Post-office, N. Y.

CHEAPEST SHOW CARDS IN THE world; handsome and weather-proof.—Patent-medicine men, liquor dealers, manufacturers of all kinds invited to call and see samples. Competition impossible. R. A. ADAMS, No. 132 South 5th-av.

LOAN OFFICES.

1,191 BROADWAY, H. B. MELVILLE'S coral and jewelry store, cash advances on diamonds, jewelry and watches, laces and shawls. Desk in rear of store. 1,191 Broadway, bet. 28th and 29th sts.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

HOTELS.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS, the washing of a few gentlemen or families at her home; the best reference given. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st., over the store.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT French Dressmaker engagements by the day in private families; best references; terms moderate. Apply at No. 1272 Broadway.

WANTED—BY AN EDUCATED LADY, A situation as companion to an invalid; speaks French and English fluently; no objection to travel. Call at No. 5 East 31st-st.

THE EMPLOYMENT AND INDEMNITY COMPANY, of No. 4 Union-square, have also a branch office at No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. First-class servants of all nations, capable and honest, will be furnished to City and country; references fully investigated by this institution, which is the first and only one authorized in this country, with branches in different parts of this City and Brooklyn; also, branches in all parts of this country and Europe. None but those furnishing satisfactory references are supplied with a situation.

WANTED—SOME POSITION IN A CHRISTIAN family by an efficient person, to relieve a parent in her household cares; charge and instruction of children, or ladies' companion; references exchanged. Address Post-office Box No. 5,545, New-York.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a position as nurse and companion to an invalid lady, or as governess to young children; no objections to going South; references given. Address E. R. H., Room No. 818, Grand Central Hotel.

A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-MAKER WHO cuts, fits and trims handsomely Swiss, ball and evening dresses, children's suits, desires the work of a few more families by the day. Apply at the French hair-dressing store, No. 525 6th-av.

WANTED.—A LADY GOING TO EUROPE wishes to get a place for her servant as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; wages $14. Call at No. 13 East 34th-st.

SERVANTS WANTING EMPLOYMENT can get first-class situations by applying to the branch office of the Employment and Indemnity Company, No. 721 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. on MONDAY, Oct. 9. Come early.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or groom by a young Englishman; he thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; has good City reference. Call or address HENRY, No. 47 East 33d-st., private stables, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by an experienced man; strictly sober, with ten years' unexceptionable City reference. Call or address M. C., 222 West 27th-st., Room 7, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; best City references from last employer; country preferred. Call or address No. 8 East 31st., Bradley's stable.

A POSITION AS SALESMAN WANTED in some wholesale business, by a steady, reliable young man; thirty years old; very best of reference can be given. Address C. W. J., Box 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, (colored,) a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; honest, reliable and obliging; four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address No. 28 West 13th-st., Astor Stable, between 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN for a man who has given good satisfaction to his employer this Summer; he is an obliging man, and takes good care of the horses and vehicles. Apply to No. 45 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a first-class man, Scotch, unmarried; understands his business thoroughly in all its branches; has best of references. Address T. N., seed-store, No. 9 John-st.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS man, with large experience and thorough acquaintance with the grinding of white lead and colors, as foreman in our paint-factory, with steady employment. No one without these requirements and the best of references need apply.

OLIVER JOHNSON & CO., Providence, R. I.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS SALESMEN in fancy goods department. None but those with best of reference from New-York, Boston, or Philadelphia need apply. BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 565 and 567 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN OF intelligence as family seamstress, who will be willing to assist with growing children. Address, stating qualifications and reference, H. S., Box No. 587 City Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL NOT OVER FOURTEEN years old, to take charge of children; no housework will be required. Apply at No. 412 West 47th-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN, SCOTCH OR German girl to do cooking washing and ironing, in a boarding-house. Apply at No. 242 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PROTESTANT COOK; also to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 110 East 17th-st.

AN INTELLIGENT BOY WANTED in a merchant's office; American preferred; salary first year, $100. Address Post Office Box No. 941.

WANTED—TWO DRY-GOODS SALESMEN. Apply, between 10 and 11½ A. M., at No. 465 6th-av. GEORGE TURNBULL & CO.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, CHANDELIERS, CARPETS, &c. E. H. LUDLOW & Co. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Oct. 10, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence No. 25 West 46th-st., near 5th-av., viz.: carved rosewood parlor suites in crimson reps, green figured silk and drab reps, marble top centre and fancy tables, elegant inlaid étagère and tables, sofas, lounges, oak extension table, buffet and dining chairs, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, fine mattresses, all the chandeliers and gas fixtures, good Brussels and ingrain carpets, kitchen utensils, &c.

Catalogues now ready at No. 3 Pine-st.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, Sales-room No. 521 Broadway.

AT PRIVATE SALE FOR 30 DAYS ONLY. AN IMMENSE STOCK, $100,000, OF THE MOST ELEGANT FURNITURE, strictly first-class, City made custom-work, will be offered on MONDAY, Oct. 9, AT PRICES DEFYING COMPETITION.

Parties desiring to furnish their residences with Drawing-room, Parlor, Library, Dining-room and Chamber Furniture of exclusively new designs and the most elaborate finish will find articles that cannot be excelled in style and workmanship.

YOUR INSPECTION SOLICITED AT NO. 521 BROADWAY, St. Nicholas Hotel building.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

STEAMBOATS.

A PLEASANT SUNDAY EXCURSION to Harlem and High Bridge.—The old established and favorite line of steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE, will make hourly and half hourly trips from Peck-slip to Harlem, landing at 11th-st. each way. Fare to Harlem, 15 cents. Last boat leaves Harlem at 5½ P. M. These boats connect with the old and only line to High Bridge.

REGULAR SUNDAY EVENING BOAT for Albany and Troy, from Pier No. 44 North River, (Spring-st.,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with early express-trains on Monday morning for the West and North.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR LEWES, DEL.—THE SPLENDID sea-going steamer EASTERN QUEEN will leave Pier No. 21 North River every MONDAY and THURSDAY at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Goods intended for exhibition at the Fairs of Queens and Suffolk Counties will be taken free of charge.

SHIPPING.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1871.

WE HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP, under the firm name of BENEDICT, FLOWER & CO., for the purpose of doing a General Banking, Stock and Gold Brokerage business, at No. 18 New-st.

E. C. BENEDICT,
(Formerly Benedict & Co.)
ROSWELL P. FLOWER,
H. H. TRUMAN.

MEDICAL.

PILES, PILES, PILES.—DITCHETT'S celebrated Spanish Remedy, a wash for the Piles that has cured thousands of our most prominent citizens of this distressing complaint. For sale at No. 2 New Chambers-st., second floor. Sent to any part of the Union.

STAMMERING CURED BY DRS. WHITE & OATMAN, No. 402 4th-av., corner 28th-st., New-York. No pay until cured. Circulars sent.

DRY GOODS.

ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.,
TAKE GREAT PLEASURE IN
ANNOUNCING TO THE
PUBLIC THAT THEIR

GRAND FALL OPENING

Will take place on TUESDAY, Oct. 10.

We have for years maintained a reputation of being the lowest priced house in the City, and the facilities we have secured during the past six consecutive weeks' labor in preparing for our GRAND FALL OPENING, are superior to that of all former seasons, so that we are prepared to offer decidedly the most satisfactory inducements to purchasers. In addition to our DRESS SILK and DRESS-GOODS departments, CLOAKING and BONNET VELVETS, CLOAK and DRESS TRIMMINGS, PASSEMENTERIES and FRINGES, Real Lace and Ribbon Department,

We offer UNUSUAL INDUCEMENTS in our DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT, To which we desire to call especial attention.

Our preparations for the Fall season have been controlled by the best talent and (as is our usual custom) with a strict regard to economy, and we are enabled to place before our patrons the finest productions of LONDON, PARIS and BERLIN, the latest EUROPEAN FASHIONS being received by each steamer, which we are fully prepared to reproduce. Orders will be promptly executed in the highest perfection of art to meet the demands of the most diversified tastes and requirements,

At EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

A personal inspection of this department on TUESDAY, OCT. 10, Will give conclusive evidence that our representations may be relied upon as strictly accurate.

WE WILL EXHIBIT $100,000 WORTH OF GOODS THROUGHOUT THE DIFFERENT DEPARTMENTS, CONSISTING, IN PART, OF

SILKS.

20 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $2 00, cheap at $2 50.

50 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $2 50, cheap at $3 00. (Special.)

20 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $3 00, cheap at $4 00.

10 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $4 00, cheap at $4 50. (Still better.)

15 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $4 50, cheap at $5 00. (Superfine.)

10 PIECES BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, $5 00, cheap at $6 00. (Still better.)

ONE LOT OF COLORED DRESS SILKS, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES, OF THE MOST SUPERIOR MAKE.

CLOAKING VELVETS, VERY FINE, 28 inches wide, $5 00.
CLOAKING VELVETS, SUPERIOR QUALITY, $6 00.
CLOAKING VELVETS, EXTRA QUALITY, ALL SILK, 30 inches wide, $10 00, AND UPWARD.

100 PIECES BLACK BONNET VELVETS, RANGING FROM $2 25, $2 50, $3 00, $3 50, AND UPWARD.

ONE FULL CASE OF BONNET AND TRIMMING VELVETS, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES, AT VERY LOW FIGURES.

ONE CASE OF ROYAL REPS, SUITABLE FOR BONNETS, AND ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR TRIMMING PURPOSES, MUCH CHEAPER THAN VELVET AND CONSIDERED VERY FASHIONABLE, IN ALL THE NEW CLOTH SHADES.

One case VELVETEENS, in black and colors, of the best English manufacture, and closely resembling real velvet, ranging in prices from $1 50 and upward.

OUR LACE DEPARTMENT comprises the most elegant assorted stock to be found in the City, and the prices are fully suggestive in themselves.

OUR TRIMMING DEPARTMENT Has received extra attention this season, and having made arrangements with the largest importers in the City, we are in receipt of novelties by steamers every week, INTRODUCING STYLES OF PASSEMENTERIES, CLOAK AND DRESS ORNAMENTATIONS, FRINGES, &c., &c., not excelled by any other house, at attractive prices.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

We will offer, this week, all the new shades of LYON, GROS GRAIN and TAFFETA BONNET RIBBONS.

SASH RIBBONS AT VERY GREAT BARGAINS.

BOWS, SCARFS AND TIES. Greatest bargains ever offered.

50 doz. SCARFS, CREPE DE CHENE, 40c., worth 60c.
50 doz. SCARFS, SATIN IMPERIAL, 50c., worth $1.
50 doz. SCARFS, EXTRA RICH SERGE, 62c.
50 doz. SCARFS, GROS GRAIN, 50c.

We have every shade and color suitable for present wear, and advise an early call.

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

FULL STOCK OF DRESS KIDS.
FULL STOCK OF OPERA KIDS.
FULL STOCK OF PROMENADE KIDS.
FULL STOCK OF LINED KIDS.
A great variety suited to every age and use.

1 LOT LADIES' EMBROIDERED KIDS, CHOICE SHADES, 75 CENTS. Equal to any dollar glove in the market.

1 LOT TWO-BUTTON, ALL SHADES, 95 CENTS.
1 LOT TWO-BUTTON, EXTRA FINE, $1 20, WORTH $1 50.

1 LOT GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES, $1, WORTH ALL OF $2.

New invoice of the celebrated "PERINOT" just received.

LADIES', GENTS', AND MISSES' HANDKERCHIEFS IN EVERY VARIETY.

DRESS-GOODS DEPARTMENT Contains the most fashionable FRENCH AND ENGLISH IMPORTATIONS IN SILK SERGES, FRENCH EPINGLINES, POPLIN DE SOIE, WOVE AND SILK MOHAIR, SILK AND WORSTED SATINES, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., in all the latest and most desirable shades.

ALSO, MORNING GOODS offered at 25 per cent. less than Broadway houses. CASHMERES, DRAP D'ETE, CASHMERE ECOSSE, EMPRESS CLOTHS, &c., &c., all of the finest and best manufacturers.

OUR DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT has received our special attention, and we are prepared to meet any demands.

GRAND DISPLAY OF NEW FALL COSTUMES, AND LADIES' FINE MUSLIN, LINEN, AND CAMBRIC MADE-UP UNDER-CLOTHING. BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS AND WEDDING OUTFITS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

We call especial attention to our stock of gents' Dress Shirts, made by us, denominated "OUR OWN MAKE," guaranteed a perfect fit and extremely moderate in price.

Fine assortment of Scarfs, Ties, Bows, &c.; Undergarments for gents, youths and boys, at popular prices.

GRAND OPENING DAY,
TUESDAY, OCT. 10.
ALTMAN BROS. & CO.,
NOS. 331 AND 333 6TH-AV.

DRY GOODS.

AT RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY, COR. 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

GRAND EXPOSITION, Fall, 1871.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, THEIR Fall and Winter Opening of NOVELTIES IN

PARIS MADE SUITS,
RICHLY EMBROIDERED CAMELS' HAIR AND CACHEMIRE COSTUMES,
VELVET SACQUES AND POLONAIS,
EMBROIDERED CLOTH SACQUES, FOR STREET AND HOUSE WEAR,
SEAL-SKIN SACQUES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOURNING GOODS DEPARTMENT.

We have now open a superior stock of new and desirable fabrics for FALL AND WINTER WEAR, in addition to our usual large supply of STAPLE GOODS.

CAMELS' HAIR CLOTH,
CACHEMIRE SICILIEN,
DRAP DE RUSSE,
BARATHEAS AND IMPERIAL BARATHEAS.
DRAP D'ETE AND CASHMERES.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOMBAZINES.
HENRIETTA CLOTHS.
French & English Serges.
MOHAIR BRILLIANTINES, ALPACAS, CRAPES, and a full assortment of
SECOND MOURNING GOODS,
Presenting the largest and most varied stock yet offered, and at the most
Reasonable Prices.

RICH LACES.

RICH FALL AND WINTER SILKS.

BLACK SILKS.

VELVETS IN ALL THE CLOTH SHADES.

VELVET RIBBONS.

Fall and Winter Dress Fabrics.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING GOODS DEPARTMENT.
COMPLETE IN EVERY DETAIL, AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SHAWLS.
NOVELTIES IN LONG AND SQUARE
INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.

"CHOSSON'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES."

Hosiery, Under-garments, AND FURNISHING GOODS IN GENERAL.

House and Hotel Furnishing.

WHITE GOODS,

BLANKETS, FLANNELS, ETC.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS.

Upholstery Department.

NOW OPEN, A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF SATINS, DAMASKS, CASHEMIRE, MOQUETS, "BROCHE SATINS," FIGURED AND PLAIN SILK TERRIES, COTELAINES, STRIPED S. & W. PEKINADES, SATINES, CHINTZES, CRETONNES, LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, IN CHOICE DESIGNS. MIRRORS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &c., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Carpet Department.

THE NEWEST STYLES AND DESIGNS IN FINE CARPETS, From the Most Celebrated European Manufacturers, Now arriving by every steamer. AUBUSSON, AXMINSTER, TURKEY, and SMYRNA CARPETS, some entire for rooms, in a variety of sizes. MOQUETTE, AXMINSTER, TOURNAY AND ROYAL WILTONS, VELVETS, AND ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, in a great variety of private patterns. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL-CLOTHS.

ALL AT LOWEST MARKET PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 19TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL MAKE, ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, a splendid display of LADIES' EXTRA ELEGANT

Velvet, Silk, and Poplin DRESSES.

Plain and Embroidered Velvet, Cloth and Cachemire Sacques, POLONAISES, &c., &c., Misses' and Children's Velvet, Silk and Poplin DRESSES, INFANTS' WARROBES, complete, Ladies' and Misses' Under-ware in every variety.

The above have been selected in Europe expressly for their Retail Sales, forming the largest and richest assortment of new, choice and elegant articles ever offered.

Broadway, 4th-av., 9th and 10th sts.

CARPETS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 9, SEVERAL BALES OF NOVELTIES IN 5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS,

Tapestry Brussels, &c.,

Just received
Per recent steamers.
And they will make
Additions to their
Exceedingly cheap stock of
5-FRAME ENGLISH BODY BRUSSELS.
At $2 per yard.
Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Housekeeping Goods.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will offer on MONDAY, Oct. 9,

Extraordinary Bargains in

Table Damasks, Table-cloths, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelings, Sheetings, Shirtings, Pillow Casings, Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Prints and Domestics of every kind.

Also, a large invoice of Fine French Family Linens, comprising Table-cloths, Table Damasks, Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Towelings, Sheetings, Shirtings, and Pillow Linens, at 33⅓ per cent. below regular prices.

Among the Table Linens of this very superior stock are some of the most costly goods in rare and elegant designs, to which they respectfully solicit an early inspection.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

Fancy Silk Department.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, EXTRAORDINAAY BARGAINS IN

Fall Fancy Silks,

To which they invite special attention, viz.:

Black and White, Black and Blue, Black and Green, Black and Garnet, Black and Plum, Black and Gold,	MILLE RAY STRIPES AT $1 PER YARD.
Black and Blue Ciel, Black and Orange, Black and Scabieuse, Black and Genat, Black and Prune.	RAISED CANELE STRIPES, DOUBLE SIDED, AT $1 25.

BLACK AND CHINTZ FANCY SILKS of small designs as well as large handsome patterns, at $2, $3, $3 50, $4 50.

A beautiful assortment of new BROCADED SILKS for Dinner and Evening Dresses. Also some magnificent Hand Embroidered Silk Robes, in new and elegant designs. Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,

NO. 763 BROADWAY,

Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 9, a magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter

DRESS GOODS,

consisting of EPINGLINES,	IRISH POPLINS,
DRAP D'ETE,	EMPRESS CLOTHS,
SATIN DE CHINE,	BIARITZ CLOTHS,
in all the new colors.	SERGES,

PLAIDS in great variety, from 25c. upward. One case Empress Cloth, 50c., worth 75c.

OUR MOURNING DEPARTMENT is now replete, and comprises every novelty in BLACK DRESS GOODS.

5-4 Alexandra Cloth, 40c., 50c., 60c., 75c.
5-4 Biaritz, 60c., 65c., 75c., 85c.
5-4 Fohe Satine, 65c., 70c., 75c., $1.
6-4 Henriettas, 85c., $1, $1 10, $1 25.
6-4 Cashmeres and Merinoes, $1, $1 25, $1 50.

SATIN DE CHENES AND AUSTRALIAN CRAPES.

ALSO, Several cases of Black Alpaca Delhi Poplins and Mohairs, 30c. and upward, purchased previous to the PRESENT advances in prices; Bombazines, Drab Ete, Empress Cloths, &c., &c.

BLACK SILKS at very low prices.

WHITE GOODS HOSIERY AND UNDER-WEAR at popular prices.

An inspection of the above goods is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS TWEED & CO.,
NO. 763 BROADWAY,
between 8th and 9th sts.

NEW MOURNING FABRICS

AT JACKSON'S,

NO. 729 BROADWAY,

THE LARGEST STOCK OF POPULAR MOURNING GOODS EVER OFFERED AT WHOLESALE OR RETAIL. FULL LINES OF BLACK VELVETEENS, CLOTHS, WATERPROOFS, &c.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Invite special attention to their new SILK DEPARTMENT, Which they shall open in the new section on

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

BLACK GROS GRAIN AND TAFFETA SILKS, adapted for suits and WALKING-DRESSES, $1 50 per yard and upward. Also, colored TRIMMING SILKS, In the new shades.

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., corner University-place, Union-square.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH ST.,
WILL EXHIBIT
ON MONDAY, OCT. 9,
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
AT UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

PLAIN COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the fashionable shades, at $1 50 per yard.

HEAVY STRIPED SILKS, in all the cameo shades, at $1 50.

A FULL LINE OF BLACK GROUND WHITE STRIPED SILKS, at $1 50.

PLAIN COLORED RICH DRESS SILKS, at $2 and $2 25.

COLORED GROS GRAIN SILKS, in all the new cloth shades, at $2 50.

A BEAUTIFUL LINE OF VERY RICH DRESS SILKS, IN ALL THE DELICATE TINTS, FOR EVENING DRESSES.

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF RICH WHITE SILKS AND SATINS FOR BRIDAL DRESSES.

Also A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF BLACK SILKS, IN ALL GRADES, AND IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, FROM $1 25 TO THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, IN THEIR POPULAR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENTS, EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS FROM AUCTION AND PER LATE STEAMERS.

300 pieces GRAY SERGES, 25c. per yard.
250 pieces BLACK GROUND POPLINS, with Colored Stripes, 25c. per yard.
300 pieces JAPANESE STRIPES, 25c. per yard.
300 pieces ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, 30c. per yard.
300 pieces PLAIN POPLINS, 37½c. per yard.
500 pieces FANCY PLAIDS, for Children's Wear, 37½c. per yard.
500 pieces of SATIN DE CHENE, in all the Cloth Shades, for Suits, only 50c. per yard.

Also, ALL WOOL VELOURS, 8-4 DRAP D'ETE, EPINGLINES, FRENCH SATINE, IRISH TABINET, IRISH POPLINS, and other styles of fine Dress Goods, in great variety, and at equally low prices.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, Oct. 9, A MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC OTTOMAN RIBBED SHAWLS, IN ALL THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL COLORS, NOW SO MUCH IN DEMAND.

ALSO, SEVERAL CASES OF BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS OF EXQUISITE DESIGNS.

SPECIAL ATTENTION IS CALLED TO OUR STOCK OF REAL INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS, Which will be found replete with all the newest styles, and at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, IN THEIR MOURNING DEPARTMENT FULL LINES OF ALL THE LEADING NOVELTIES OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE, COMPRISING DRAP D'ETE, DRAP DE MAGDALA, DRAP DE ALMA, DRAP DE MONTEBELLO, DRAP DE CHAMBORD, HENRIETTA, TAMISE, EMPRESS, CRETONE, BARATHEA, CAMBRIDGE, ISABELLA, AND CRAPE CLOTHS.

CASHMERES, MERINOES, SATIN DE CHINE, AND THIBET, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, SILK AND WOOL AND ALL-WOOL VELOURS, ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOMBAZINES, IN ALL QUALITIES.

COURTALD'S CRAPES AND VAILS, &c., &c., forming the largest and choicest collection of MOURNING GOODS ever offered in this market.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE PURCHASED LAST WEEK A LARGE LOT OF LINEN GOODS, THE STOCK OF A WELL-KNOWN IMPORTER OF BARNSLEY AND IRISH GOODS, AND WILL ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, OFFER THE SAME AT RETAIL AT LESS THAN JOBBERS' PRICES.

6 CASES 8-4 BARNSLEY DAMASKS (FINE GOODS) AT $1.
4 CASES 9-4 AND 10-4 HEAVY BARNSLEY SHEETINGS AT 90c. AND $1.
5 CASES HEAVY HUCK TOWELS IN EVERY SIZE.
2 CASES 5-8 DOUBLE DAMASK NAPKINS, $2 50 PER DOZEN.
1 CASE 3-4 NAPKINS, EXTRA QUALITY, $3.

A LARGE LOT OF HUCK AND DIAPER TOWELINGS, IN EVERY WIDTH, FROM 15c. UPWARD. DOMESTICS IN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS OF EVERY WELL-KNOWN BRAND, AT PACKAGE PRICES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER On MONDAY, Oct. 9, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' SUITS IN SILKS, SATINES AND ALPACAS.

WALKING SUITS, DINNER, RECEPTION, AND EVENING DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.
SAMPLE SUITS FROM PARIS WILL BE OFFERED AT COST.
VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS.
ASTRAKHAN AND SEAL-SKIN CLOAKS.
MUFFS AND BOAS, NOW OPEN.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, WALKING COATS, DRESSES AND SUITS.
INFANTS' TRIMMED AND EMBROIDERED MERINO CLOAKS.
INFANTS' EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, INFANTS' DRESSES, SLIPS, ROBES, SKIRTS, HATS, CAPS, &c.
IN OUR FUR DEPARTMENT WE HAVE OPENED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RUSSIA SABLE, ERMINE AND MINK MUFFS, BOAS AND COLLARS.
TRIMMING FUR BY THE YARD.
CHILDREN'S FUR COATS, MUFFS AND COLLARS.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Will add many novelties ON MONDAY, OCT. 9, To their rich and attractive stock of all kinds of MILLINERY GOODS, &c., &c.

LACES.

Black Thread and Guipure Valenciennes and Real Point Laces, Lace Collars, Sets and Sleeves, &c.

EMBROIDERIES.

A choice and extensive variety in Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, Flouncings, &c., &c. Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hem-stitched Pocket-handkerchiefs.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

A full assortment of the various kinds of Silk Fringes and Passamentrie Trimmings.

JET SETS, ORNAMENTS, &c., &c., in extensive variety. Ladies' and Children's Under-garments. A large variety of Children's Suits.

HOSIERY.

Full lines of English, French, German and Domestic Manufacture of the various kinds of Hosiery, Under-garments and Drawers, for Ladies, Children and Gentlemen, at the lowest prices.

GLOVES.

Courvoisiers' French Kid Gloves, $1 75 and $2 25 per pair.
Lupin's French Kid Two-button Glove, $1 per pair.
Ladies', Misses' and Gentlemen's Cloth Gloves.
All the above goods at less than popular prices.

Johnson, Burns & Co

Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th-st., Corner University-place, Union-square.

COLORED VELVETS.

Just received, per steamer *Java*, a full line of

COLORED, PATENT AND COTTON-BACK

SILK VELVETS.

Also,

WHITE HAIR-CLOTHS.

BEINHEIMER & NEWMAN,

NOS. 83 AND 85 WORTH-ST.

MOURNING GOODS

FROM AUCTION AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION. BOMBAZINES, EMPRESS CLOTH, FRENCH MERINOES, DOUBLE TWILL CASHMERES, TAMISE CLOTH, EPANGLINES, GROS DE ZURICH, HENRIETTA CLOTH, SATIN DE CHINE, JANUS CLOTH, DEMI-LUSTRE, and PURE MOHAIR ALPACAS, BRILLIANTINES, BADEN SUIT CLOTH, BLACK SILKS, STRIPED SILKS, &c.

JACKSON'S, No. 729 Broadway,
CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.

FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST., up-stairs. New and elegant Japanese bronzes, china-ware and lacquered goods just received, by special importation.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE, 367

Between TWENTY-SECOND AND TWENTY-THIRD STREETS,

Are opening daily many new and desirable goods in their VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS, Which we invite our customers and ladies in general to inspect, without urging them to purchase.

WILL OPEN MONDAY MORNING An elegant assortment of BLACK SILK PASSEMENTERIE TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, FRINGES, LOOPS, ORNAMENTS, BUTTONS, &c., Including many new and desirable styles not to be found in any other store. They are our own direct importation, and will be offered greatly below down-town importers' prices.

WILL ALSO OPEN MONDAY MORNING An entirely new assortment of FRENCH AND GERMAN REAL GUIPURE LACES, all the most desirable widths, bought the past week at a great sacrifice, and will be offered at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

WILL ALSO OPEN MONDAY MORNING ONE CASE BLACK SILK VELVETS, just received per steam-ship *Weser*, from $2 21 a yard up. VERY CHEAP.

COLORED TRIMMING VELVETS at greatly reduced prices.

OUR RIBBON DEPARTMENT is replete with all widths, shades and qualities of TRIMMING, BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS.

In our LADIES' UNDER-GARMENT AND FURNISHING DEPARTMENT. We shall offer some EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS THIS WEEK, Including

One lot VICTORIA LAWN DRESSING-SACQUES, trimmed very elaborately with diagonal tucking, puffing and tucks, at $1 10, worth $2.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWNS, 1¼ yards long, tucked yoke, back and front, Utica muslin, $1 50.

LADIES' NIGHT-GOWNS, full length, tucked backs and fronts, with edging, Wamsutta muslin, at $2 25, worth $3.

CHEMISES, corded band and trimmed with edging, good muslin, at 85c.

CHEMISE, French bosom, with eight rows of insertion, puffs between, Wamsutta muslin, very elaborate, at $1 68.

CHEMISE, yoke back and front, with diagonal tucking, trimmed with ruffling, at $1 47.

One lot WALKING-SKIRTS, nine tucks and hem, closing out at 68c.

One lot WALKING SKIRTS, 10 tuck, and Ruffle, Utica muslin, at $1.

WALKING SKIRTS, one ruffle, 6-inch deep, with diagonal tucking and embroidery above, very elaborate in every way, $6 25.

The above comprise but few of our immense assortment now on hand, and constantly making up.

Large and choice stock of SWISS OVER-SKIRTS, cheaper than any other house.

FLANNEL SACQUES, in all colors and styles.

LADIES' WRAPPERS, made of Tycoon Reps, trimmed very elaborately, at $6 25, worth $9 50.

Splendid imported CORSETS, at 97c., worth $1 25.

A few more of those French COUTILLE CORSETS left, at $2, usual price $3 50.

OUR LINE OF CORSETS THE LARGEST ON THE AVENUE.

Large assortment of HOOP-SKIRTS AND PANIERS.

One more case of those Black two-button Marquise Kid Gloves, at $1, GUARANTEE EVERY PAIR.

Splendid assortment of our celebrated two-button colored MARQUISE KID GLOVES, at $1 21.

STERN BROTHERS,

367 SIXTH-AVENUE. 367

AT EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,

NO. 287 8TH-AV.

GUIPURE LACES.

We have received our case of Guipure Laces from the Custom-house and have the same now on sale. We guarantee them to be of the very best quality and cheapest ever offered.

Elegant patterns at 58c., 65c., 85c. and 95c. per yard, worth fully 30 per cent. more.

Elegant patterns, full three inches wide, at $1, worth $1 30.

Elegant pattern, full four inches wide, at $1 35, worth $1 75.

Samples sent by mail free of charge.

Bargains in fine Black Silk Gimps.

Passementerie Trimmings, Buttons, Ornaments, &c.

FEATHERS, TRIMMINGS, &c.

We are giving special attention to our Dress Trimming Department, &c., and invite an inspection of the same.

Black Silk Velvet at $2 25, worth $3.
Black Silk Velvet at $2 50, worth $3 25.
And better grades in proportion.
Black Velveteen at 80c., worth 85c.
Heavy Black Velveteen at 85c., worth $1 10.
Brown Velveteen at 85c., worth $1 40.

SPECIAL BARGAINS FROM AUCTION.

20 pieces finest Drab Silk Plush at 95c., worth $2 25.
Finest Drab Silk Plush at 95c., worth $2 25.
Finest Drab Silk Plush at 95c., worth $2 25.

BARGAINS IN TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED HATS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, &c.

Black Straw Sailor Hats, trimmed, 40c., worth $1.
Black Straw Turbans, from 50c. upward.
Finest quality Felt Hats, in any style or color, at $1 35, worth $2 25.
100 dozen Ladies' Fine Merino Vests at 65c., worth $1 25.
Bargains in Gents', Boys' and Children's Merino Under-wear.
Muslin Under-garments, cheapest in the United States.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

The trade supplied in any quantity at less than down-town wholesale prices. Orders by mail promptly attended to at

EHRICH'S TEMPLE OF FASHION,
NO. 287 8TH-AV., NEAR 24TH-ST.

P. S.—This establishment has no connection with any other store in or out of the City, and all communications should be addressed to us direct.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR,

NO. 914 BROADWAY, near 20TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

THE ONLY HOUSE IN THIS CITY THAT SELL CORRECT, FASHIONABLE PATTERNS.

Patterns FITTED to the FORM WARRANTED perfect.

SMITH'S ILLUSTRATED PATTERN BAZAAR, Just Published, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WE GIVE as PREMIUM to EACH SUBSCRIBER HALF A DOLLAR in patterns SUCH as THEY SELECT. Sample copies mailed for stamp. It contains more TRUE, SOLID, and VALUABLE INFORMATION than ALL THE FASHION PUBLICATIONS combined. Canvassers for City and County wanted.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,
No. 914 Broadway, New-York.

AT JACKSON'S,

(Broadway, corner of Waverley-place,)

COMPLETE OUTFITS FOR MOURNING WEAR CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ORDERS EXECUTED ON A FEW HOURS' NOTICE IN THE MOST SATISFACTORY MANNER.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT WELSH & AMERMAN'S, ON MONDAY AND TUESDAY. YOU ARE INVITED. ARE YOU GOING? WHAT WE SHALL SELL.

Three bales yard-wide Sheeting, at 10 cents.
Two bales best Sheeting, at 12½ cents.

FLANNELS.

Two cases Canton Flannels, at 12½c.
Three cases Canton Flannels, at 15c. and 20c.
One case extra heavy Flannel, at 25c.
Lot of Red, Gray, Blue, and White Wool Flannels.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES.

Comfortables, at $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, and $3.
Heavy, 10-4ths Blankets, at $3 75, worth $5.
Extra Quality, all Wool, $4 50 and $7.
Marseilles Quilts, $1 50, $2, $2 50.
Large lot of Dress Goods, very cheap.

VELVETEENS, ALL COLORS.

Large stock of Shawls, at $3, $3 50, $4, $5, and $6.
The Shawl we will sell Monday at $6, is worth $9.
Prints, Shirts, Drawers, Balmoral Skirts, &c.
These goods will be sold at these prices only on Monday and Tuesday, (remember that.)

GO TO THE RIGHT PLACE,
NO. 231 8TH-AV., NEW-YORK CITY,
First Dry-Goods Store below 22d-st.

A FULL AND SPLENDID STOCK OF OSTRICH PLUMES AND TIPS,

also fine assortment of Fancy Feathers and Wings.

Flowers mounted for dress trimmings to order at

G. W. BASSFORD'S,
No. 781 Broadway, opposite A. T. Stewart's.

FINANCIAL.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE
Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE
LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS.—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS.—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ANDREWS & CO.,
NO. 10 PLACE VENDOME, PARIS.

Bonds, stocks and gold bought and sold on commission.
Money received on deposit at interest. Loans negotiated.
Travelers' and Commercial Credits issued.
Exchange drawn on Paris and on the
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT.
NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company) First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, interest payable in New-York.

The Bonds will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at a large reduction below the subscription price of the Company, which is 90 and accrued interest, by

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 43 Pine-st.

$600,000
OF THE SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Principal due 1st January, 1888, and coupons payable in New-York 1st January and 1st July.

These bonds are the only mortgage lien on the railway and rolling stock of the corporation, and are for less than $12,000 per mile.

The gross receipts of the Company for 1870 amounted to $1,285,349 53-100; operating expenses and renewals, $916,005 82; showing a profit of $362,344 71, or $326,344 71 in excess of its annual interest of Seven per Cent. on $3,105,000 first mortgage bonds.

The South Carolina Railway is one of the earliest-built railways in the United States; its affairs have ever been managed with care and integrity, and the present condition of the property is that of complete restoration. We recommend its mortgage bonds to investors, with the assurance of their being a first-class security.

The above are offered for sale by the undersigned at 87½ per cent.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,
No. 56 Wall-st., New-York City.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO.,
No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT TO TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD
and their correspondents.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on California, Europe and Havana.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Sept. 18, 1871.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE COMMON stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company:

Notice is hereby given, that this Company offers to the holders of the common stock of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company Fourteen Millions of Dollars of the capital stock of this Company, issued in pursuance of the vote of the stockholders of this Company, taken under the provisions of its charter, at a meeting of the stockholders held at the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 27th day of July, 1871.

Each shareholder of the common stock will be entitled to forty per cent. of the par of the stock held by him, upon the payment of thirty-three and one-third per cent. of the par thereof, in the manner following, viz.: Ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of November next, the further sum of ten per cent. of the par thereof on the 1st day of December next, and the residue of said thirty-three and one-third per cent. at such time as the same may be called.

Notice of the calls for installment payable subsequent to the 1st day of December next, will be given to the stockholders, by publication in a newspaper published in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, and also in a newspaper published in the City of New-York, at least thirty days before the day on which payment is required.

The whole of said residue will be called for on or before the 1st day of August, 1872.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with any calls which may be made, all rights to such stock shall cease, and the stock will be disposed of for the account and benefit of the Company.

Scrip certificates will be issued on the payment of the first installment (called for Nov. 1.) Payments of subsequent calls will, as the same are from time to time made, be stamped upon the scrip certificate.

The scrip certificates will be transferable on the books of the Company.

On payment of the thirty-three and one-third per cent. certificates for full-paid stock will be issued upon the surrender for cancelment of the scrip certificates.

Dividends, upon the sum of the installments actually paid in, will be declared, payable at the same rate and time as upon common stock.

Payments of the calls are to be made at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, and a presentation of the stock certificates will be required, to the end that the issue of the scrip certificates may be stamped thereon.

The stock transfer-books will be opened on Monday, the 25th day of September inst., and will be closed on Saturday, the 7th day of October next.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, of the City of New-York, at the close of business on the 2d day of October, 1871:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$5,062,113 19
Overdrafts		2,251 12
United States bonds to secure circulation		667,000 00
United States bonds on hand		20,000 00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages		19,850 00
Due from other national banks		245,298 71
Due from other banks and bankers		258,328 69
Banking-house		175,000 00
Current expenses		11,746 36
Checks and other cash items		57,409 24
Exchanges for Clearing-house		2,482,962 62
Bills of other national banks		17,194 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels,)		2,410 15
Specie, viz.: Coin	$42,979 90	
Gold Treasury notes	42,940 00	
Checks on other banks payable in gold	6,144 17—	92,064 07
Legal-tender notes		615,220 00
Clearing-house certificates		340,000 00
Total		$10,068,848 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$2,000,000 00
Surplus fund		400,000 00
Discount	$60,869 38	
Interest	18,490 95	
Profit and loss	450,299 23—	529,679 56
Circulating notes outstanding		518,909 00
State bank circulation outstanding		6,700 00
Dividends unpaid		5,546 02
Individual deposits	$3,952,990 15	
Certified checks	1,772,817 12—	5,725,807 27
Due to national banks		846,806 80
Due to other banks and bankers		35,399 50
Total		$10,068,848 15

I, WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier of the Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly affirm that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York: Affirmed and subscribed before me, this 6th day of October, 1871. W. Q. RIDDLE, Notary Public.

Correct. Attest:
HENRY F. SPAULDING,
HENRY E. NESMITH, } Directors.
WM. L. CHAMBERLAIN,

OFFICE OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET RAILROAD, 3D-AV., BETWEEN 65TH AND 66TH STS.
NEW-YORK, Sept. 28, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS Railroad are hereby notified that the annual meeting for the election of Directors for the ensuing year will be held at this office on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, next. The polls will open at 2 and close at 4 P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from Sept. 30, inst., to Oct. 12, next, inclusive. By order of the Board of Directors.
CHARLES S. ARTHUR, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN TRUST COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1871.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.—YOU ARE hereby notified that a call of (40 per cent.) Forty per Centum has this day been made on the shares of this Company, payable at the Third National Bank, No. 29 Pine-st., on or before WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1871. C. J. CANDA, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN SUMS TO SUIT, on first-class City or country property, near by; no bonus. D. D. ORRELL, No. 291 Broadway.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
TEN TO TWELVE PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER, BELOW PAR.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS.
NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.
The surest and most remunerative of bond investments.
ALSO, OTHER SAFE AND DESIRABLE
Eight Per Cent. Bonds at 75 and interest.
Ten Per Cent. Bonds at 87½ and interest.
FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
IMMENSE
TRUSTEES' SALE.
JOHNSON & MILLER
will sell positively, absolutely, and without limit, at 12½ o'clock, on the premises,
THURSDAY, OCT. 12,
500 MAGNIFICENT LOTS
AT
RICHMOND HILL,
LONG ISLAND.

FREE EXCURSION-TRAIN will leave South-side Railroad Depot, foot of South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 11½ o'clock A. M.

GRAFULLA'S FAMOUS BAND WILL MAKE THE HILLS AND VALLEYS RING WITH ELOQUENT MUSIC. SPLENDID COLLATION BEFORE THE SALE. WEEKS, CATERER. THE PROPERTY TO BE SOLD IS WITHIN THREE MINUTES' WALK OF THE FINEST DEPOT ON LONG ISLAND. RICHMOND HILL, a suburb of Williamsburg, seven miles distant, with constant communication over three railroads running from early morn until late into the night, at rates of commutation averaging less than eight cents per trip, is without exception, one of the most BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN VILLAGES in the vicinity of New-York, situated between East New-York and Jamaica, on an elevated grade, with beautiful surroundings, landscape views unsurpassed, restricted against nuisances, proverbial for health, excellent roads, near by churches and schools. Purchases made at the coming sale cannot fail to be HIGHLY REMUNERATIVE. Beside the advantages already enumerated, THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE, now rapidly progressing, and the PROPOSED TUNNEL from the East River to Bushwick-av., (a work which is only a question of time,) must add greatly to the value of the property. THE TITLE TO THE ESTATE IS PERFECT. PRINTED ABSTRACTS WILL BE GIVEN TO ALL PURCHASERS. Two-thirds of the purchase money may remain on BOND and MORTGAGE for three years. In order to give all who wish to purchase an opportunity to examine the property, an agent will be in waiting on arrival of each train at the Richmond Hill Depot on the 9th, 10th and 11th of October, to show the premises. SHOULD THE DAY PROVE STORMY the sale will be postponed until the next fair day. FREE TICKETS AND MAPS for this great sale can be obtained of

JOHNSON & MILLER,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, or,
No. 200 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

S. DINGEE, Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
OF
1,000 VALUABLE LOTS
AT
RIVERSIDE,
IN THE CITY OF
PATERSON, N. J.,
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1871,
12 o'clock, on the grounds.
FINEST PROPERTY IN PATERSON,
ONLY FORTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.
Forty Trains to and fro daily.
Splendid ACCOMMODATIONS by Erie Railway.
Depot of New-Jersey MIDLAND RAILROAD on the grounds.
Street-cars THROUGH all the property.
Connects with ALL PARTS OF THE CITY and all Railroad Trains.
RIVERSIDE
is situated on the GREAT HORSE-SHOE BEND of the BEAUTIFUL PASSAIC RIVER,
has 2½ miles of splendid water front.
THE BROAD, ELEGANT AVENUES of the city are graded through it. Terms, 10 per cent. cash on day of sale, 10 per cent. in thirty days, 10 per cent. in sixty days, the balance on mortgage three years if desired.
FREE EXCURSION. FREE COLLATION.
Parties from New-York take the 10 A. M. train, Erie Railway, foot of Chambers-st., New-York.
For maps and further information apply to
G. A. HOBART, Secretary.
JAMES VAN BLARCOM,
First National Bank Building.
JAMES BELL, No. 105 Market-st., Paterson, N.J.,
or to S. DINGEE, No. 32 Cedar-st., New-York.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
600 BEAUTIFUL LOTS AND PLOTS,
AT BAYSIDE, LONG ISLAND.
SPLENDID BUILDING SITES,
ON LITTLE NECK BAY,
Ten miles by free road from New-York, thirty minutes by frequent trains from Hunter's Point, one hour from Wall-st.
GREAT SALE AT AUCTION,
THURSDAY, OCT. 12, 1871,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, NOON.
On the premises, AT THE BAYSIDE DEPOT OF THE FLUSHING AND NORTH-SHORE RAILROAD. 600 lots and plots, comprising 125 acres, the homestead farm of the late Judge Effingham Lawrence. To be sold to the highest bidder, on the most liberal terms. Sixty per cent. on bond and mortgage. To view the property take Flushing and North-shore Railroad trains for Bayside, returning immediately.
A special train leaves Hunter's Point on day of sale, THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ A. M., reaching Bayside in time for lunch, before the sale.
For maps, &c., apply to A. H. MULLER, WILKINS & CO., Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.; JACOB LANG, No. 43 Avenue D, or at Bayside Station.

JOHN H. AUSTIN, Auctioneer.
BY ROWLAND R. HAZARD, JR.,
No. 110 Broadway, corner Pine-st.,
Real Estate Broker and Auctioneer.
IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE
of
SIXTY-THREE COTTAGE LOTS,
in
ORANGE VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY,
AT MONTROSE STATION,
and
THIRTY-THREE VILLA PLOTS
on
ORANGE MOUNTAIN, NEW-JERSEY,
Opposite Montrose,
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, 1871.
Fifty-seven minutes from Barclay-st.
Eighteen trains each way daily.
Free special train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts., Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 10 o'clock precisely, day of sale. For maps, terms, particulars and tickets apply to L. S. HASKELL, Orange, L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., and R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

H. HENRIQUES, Auctioneer.
BY ALLEN & BROWN,
Office, No. 96 Broadway.
JONATHAN W. ALLEN, JOSIAH W. BROWN,
HORATIO HENRIQUES.
Real Estate at Public and Private Sale.

TUESDAY, Oct. 10,
At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,
(By order of the trustees of the Mount Sinai Hospital.)
The valuable property now occupied by the Mount Sinai Hospital, on 27th and 28th sts., between 7th and 8th avs.
A portion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, if desired.
Maps and particulars at the office of the auctioneers, No. 96 Broadway.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

HOTEL TO LET.—COZZENS' HOTEL, Omaha, Nebraska. Best hotel west of Chicago; contains seventy rooms; possession Nov. 1. For particulars, terms, &c., address SETH W. HALE, No. 28 Broad-st., N.Y., or GEO. P. BEMIS, Omaha, Nebraska.

TO LET—A HALL, 25 BY 60, AND THREE rooms, suitable for society, political, or manufacturing purposes. Apply on the premises, No. 2 Horatio st., corner Greenwich-av. D. C. CALLAHAN.

A FINE FIVE-STORY BUILDING, 50x100, with steam power, whole or part, to let. Apply at Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A GOOD modern, well-built house, first-class in all respects, located between 34th and 46th sts., and near 5th-av.; a fair price will be paid for a suitable building, either furnished or unfurnished. Address, with full particulars and lowest price, HAMILTON, Box No. 2,964 Post-office.

IT WILL COST NOTHING TO GO to the great sale of Richmond Hill lots, next THURSDAY. Remember, it is a positive, absolute, unconditional Trustees' sale; no limits or reservations whatsoever. You need not buy unless you wish. Call on JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, a first-class furnished house, for six months. Address J., Sturtevant House, Box No. 301.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A.—DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE, BY V. K. STEVENSON & SON.
5th-av., 47th and 48th sts., full and medium-sized houses.
Madison-av., below the Park, full-sized dwellings.
Park-av., near 38th-st., medium size, four stories.
Lexington-av., 34th, 44th, 50th, 55th and 62d sts., medium size.
35th-st., near 5th-av., medium-size dwelling.
37th-st., near 5th-av., desirable med. sized house, ext'n.
38th-st., near 5th-av., first-class full-sized.
39th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., 4-story h. s. br'wn-stone.
44th-st., near 5th-av., new medium-size modern house.
45th-st., bet. 5th and Madison avs., elegant med. size.
46th-st., near 5th-av., first-class full-size, extension, &c.
47th-st., bet. 5th and 6th avs., neat four-story dwelling.
48th-st., superb large new brown-stone, leasehold.
49th-st., near 5th-av., four-story brown-stone, 21x50x100.
50th-st., near 5th-av., small desirable modern house.
51st-st., near 5th-av., small desirable modern house.
52d-st., full size four-story brown-stone.
53d-st., near Madison-av., new medium-size dwelling.
54th-st., near 5th-av., full size, first-class houses.
56th and 59th sts., near 5th-av., also fronting Central Park, full size houses.
ALSO,
$110,000 Estate Funds to loan on New-York improved and unimproved City property. For permits and particulars apply at the offices,
NO. 11 PINE-ST.

IMPORTANT.
We are offering brown-stone houses from $12,000 to $75,000, in desirable localities, at reduced valuations, with immediate possession.
WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE with possession this Fall.
No. 5 5th-av.
No. 78 5th-av.
No. 286 5th-av.
No. 324 5th-av.
No. 388 5th-av.
5th-av., adjoining south-west corner 56th-st.
No. 46 Park-av.
No. 76 Park-av.
No. 184 Madison-av., corner 31st-st.
No. 331 Madison-av.
No. 308 Lexington-av.
No. 135 2d-av.
No. 23 West 9th-st.
No. 209 West 14th-st.
No. 4 West 16th-st.
No. 428 West 20th-st.
No. 43 East 19th-st.
No. 28 East 21st-st.
No. 41 West 22d-st.
No. 18 East 29th-st.
No. 53 West 25th-st.
No. 29 East 30th-st.
No. 46 West 35th-st.
No. 130 East 36th-st.
No. 51 West 37th-st.
No. 208 West 38th-st.
No. 62 West 45th-st.
Park-av., n. e. cor. 36th-st.
No. 398 5th-av.
No. 428 5th-av.
No. 590 5th-av.
No. 615 5th-av.
5th-av., s. w. corner 56th-st.
No. 559 Madison-av.
No. 561 Madison-av.
No. 163 Lexington-av.
2d-av., s. e. corner 15th-st.
No. 49 East 10th-st.
No. 44 East 21st-st.
No. 20 West 21st-st.
No. 13 West 22d-st.
No. 28 East 23d-st.
No. 143 East 29th-st.
No. 7 East 30th-st.
No. 10 East 37th-st.
No. 29 East 38th-st.
No. 56 West 39th-st.
No. 13 East 40th-st.
No. 26 West 45th-st.
No. 153 East 46th-st.
No. 69 West 53d-st.
No. 17 East 49th-st.
Nos. 1, 5 and 11 West 56th-st.
No. 360 West 57th-st.
For permits and full particulars apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., and
No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

HOUSES FOR SALE—BY HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

19th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., 4 stories, brown stone, 22x60x100	$50,000
20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., 3 stories, brick, 25x98.9	30,000
26th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., 3 stories, brick, 22x55x100	23,000
29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., 3 stories, brick, 22x50x100	21,000
32d-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., 3 stories, brick, 15x55x100	11,500
37th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 stories, brown stone, 25x65x100	55,000
38th-st., near Park-av., 4 stories, brown stone, 20x60x100, furnished	40,000
39th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 4 stories, brown stone, 21x55x90, chandeliers, mirrors, carpets and oil-cloths	38,000
54th-st., near 5th-av., four stories, 25x60x100	45,000
56th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., four stories, brown stone, 22½x55x100	41,000
Madison-av., below 42d-st., 24½x78x100, superb house	75,000
Lexington-av., near 30th-st., elegantly frescoed and painted throughout	25,000
Six first-class houses on 23d-st., between 4th and 8th avs.	$35,000 to 75,000

Also, first-class houses, desirable tenements and lots to exchange.
Also, a large number of desirable houses, furnished and unfurnished, to rent.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

VERY REASONABLE AND DESIRABLE houses for sale by WARD & OGDEN:

West 18th-st., near 5th-av., four story, b. s.	$33,000
West 19th-st., near 5th-av., four story, b. s.	38,000
West 36th-st., near Broadway, four story, b. s.	18,000
East 34th-st., near Park-av., four story, b. s.	37,500
East 37th-st., near Park-av., four story, b. s.	25,000
West 39th-st., 1 block from B'way, four story, b. s.	23,000
West 42d-st., nr. St. Cloud Hotel, four story, b. s.	26,000
West 47th-st., near 5th-av., four story, b. s.	40,000
West 52d-st., near 5th-av., four story, b. s.	40,000
West 53d-st., near 6th-av., four story, b. s.	28,000
East 55th-st., near Lexington-av., four story, b. s.	25,000
West 55th-st., near 5th-av., four story, b. s.	31,000

Office, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

$14,000.—A THREE-STORY BROWN-stone-house in East 51st-st. for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.
LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATIONS.

36th, 5 and 6, 20x55—80	$29,000
37th, 5 and 6, 20x55—100	32,500
38th, 5 and 6, 22x60—100	42,500
39th, 5 and 6, 21x55—92	36,000
39th, 5 and 6, 25x60—100	57,500
45th, 5 and 6, 19x50—100	26,000
46th, 5 and 6, 21x60—100	45,000

Several very fine on 5th-av. and up to the Park side streets.

FOR SALE.—THE VALUABLE PLOT OF ground and buildings thereon, corner of Mulberry and Jersey sts., size about 72 feet front by 150 feet depth; desirably situated for a large manufactory or other first-class improvements. Also, a valuable tenement property on Mulberry near Prince-st. Also, the two extra size lots, together, 65x100, Nos. 57 and 59 Thompson-st. For further particulars apply to
HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

"SNAP THIS HOUSE UP."—FOR SALE in 60th-st., near Lexington-av., four-story brown-stone house, 22x58x100, cabinet finish, including furniture (costing $9,000) in prime order; immediate possession; only $34,000. WARD & OGDEN, Broadway, corner 17th-st.

GRAMERCY PARK.—TO LEASE FOR A term of years, or for sale, a fine house facing upon the Park. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

THE FINEST HOUSE, WEST 46TH-st., near 5th-av., that the market affords; four stories, high stoop, with very full improvements; rose-wood finish; in superior order; possession; it is to be sold cheap. HATCH & VAN DOREN,
No. 610 6th-av.

A 3D-AV. VALUABLE FOUR-STORY store property for sale low, 20x50x55, about 62d-st.; one of those desirable Livingstone leaseholds for sixty years; rental value $2,200.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

GO TO THE GREAT TRUSTEES' sale of lots at Richmond Hill, Long Island, on the Curtis estate, advertised by JOHNSON & MILLER. Beautiful property, three minutes' walk from the finest depot on Long Island. Terms unusually easy.

$17,500.—WEST 41ST-ST., FOUR-STORY English-basement house, 20x40x98.9, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOURTH-ST., near 5th-av. and Mount Morris Park—Strictly first-class dwelling; replete with all improvements; furnished or unfurnished; most desirable and convenient neighborhood up-town; immediate possession. BENJ. BROWNE, No. 2,240 3d-av.

$11,500.—BROADWAY, NEAR 100TH-st., good house and lot for sale.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., ABOVE 48TH-ST.—A FIRST-class, extra wide, corner-house, (price low) also, an elegant house, 42 feet front, same locality; others on 5th-av., $67,000 to $275,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 10 East 46th-st., large house, full lot, every improvement; also, similar houses on 5th-av., near 38th-st., and 38th-st., near 5th-av. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place, corner Broadway.

AN EXTRA NEAT MEDIUM-SIZED four-story high-stoop brown-stone new modern dwelling, near 5th-av., 56th-st., convenient to Central Park, for sale in fee at a very reasonable figure; possession. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A VERY LOW PRICE, with or without furniture, fine four-story high-stoop, brown-stone house; fine order; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A DESIRABLE LARGE FOUR-STORY house, with extension and extra depth lot, convenient to Broadway, in East 12th-st., for sale low.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON,
No. 11 Pine-st.

EAST 62D-ST.—A THREE-STORY ENGlish-basement house, only $8,000.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY BROWN-stone house, finely frescoed, in 43d-st., between 5th and Madison avs. for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON-square, corner Broadway and 26th-st., Huron House, newly furnished and refitted throughout. Handsome rooms, single or en suite.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LOTS, IN A neighborhood suitable for tenements, 80 by 100; price $25,000. Apply to MARSHALL & WELLS, No. 744 Broadway, and 162 East 57th-st.

$24,000.—A THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house in 45th-st., near 5th-av. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

A BARGAIN, IF SOLD IMMEDIATELY.—A handsome lot on 5th-av.; also, building site at Fort Washington, for sale.
G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LOAN—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, sums to suit applicants; no bonus required on first-class property. TAYLOR & STEARNS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

LOTS IN PARCELS OR SINGLY, IN ALL parts of the City, for sale. FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

EAST 116TH-ST.—TWO NICE HOUSES, 18x50 feet each, for sale on easy terms.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 100 Broadway.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

COUNTRY BOARD.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.

AMERICAN WATCHES IN GREAT varieties, cuckoo, French and American clocks, jewelry, diamonds, sterling silver-ware. FRANKFIELD & CO., 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 323 5th-av., cor. 26th-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HARNESS.—LIGHT SINGLE AND DOUBLE harness of every description, coach, express, and truck harness, at extremely low prices. We make our own harness on the premises, and warrant them as represented. The largest assortment of horse-blankets in this City; also lap-robes, whips, riding-saddles, and bridles. E. BARTLETT,
No. 62 Warren-st., corner College-place.

ONE CONCORD AND ONE LIGHT express wagon, one Carpenter's and one two-seat depot wagon, one four-wheel dog-cart with top on hind seat; two light road wagons, one collector's cart, one grocery wagon, one two-seat phaeton. Apply at No. 226 Spring-st., corner of Clarke.

HARNESS, BLANKETS, ROBES, &C.—The largest variety of harness, blankets, robes, &c., of all grades of any house in New-York; no exception; harness, $8 to $500 per set. C. M. MOSEMAN & BRO., Manufacturers, Warerooms No. 114 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID HORSE, WAGON and harness; the horse is sound, kind, also stylish; would be suitable for a family horse, as a lady can drive him; stands without tying. Apply to JOHN W. MARSHALL, at Lamb's stable, 58th-st., near 5th-av.

HORSES AND COUPE.—FOR SALE, A splendid pair of bay horses, over 16 hands; six years old; warranted perfectly sound; also, a coupe in good order; sold by a gentleman going to Europe. Apply at private stable, No. 42 East 32d-st.

A.—CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, NO. 141 West Broadway.—A fine assortment of carriages, rockaways, buggies, express and business wagons, phaetons, one coupé rockaway, second-hand; all very cheap at No. 141 West Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS STABLE, NO. 49 WEST 18th-st., to let, with or without apartments; four stalls and two box stalls which can be converted into four single stalls; with all other conveniences. Inquire of JOHN H. SWIFT, No. 54 West 20th-st.

BLACK AND GRAY.—ONE OF THE FINEST teams ever offered in New-York, seven and eight years, perfectly sound and kind, 15¾ hands; fine roadsters. To be seen at Briggs' stable, 23d-st., near 6th-av.

SECOND-HAND AND SLIGHTLY-SOILED carriages cheap; light rockaway, pony wagon, coupé rockaway, several buggies, depot wagon, six-seat rockaway, assortment of harness. MANUFACTURERS' UNION REPOSITORY, 638 Broadway.

FOR PEREMPTORY SALE, AT THE Jerome Park auction, next WEDNESDAY, NEW-LONDON, by imp. *Balrownie*, out of imp. *Lacrifa*; seven years old; perfectly gentle in the saddle and in harness.

HORSE-BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANkets for carriage and stable use, lap-robes, whips, halters, surcingles, &c. The best goods in the market at low prices. MAGNUS BROTHERS, 104 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A BRIGHT PAIR SORREL horses; sixteen hands one inch; extra fine; also, several pairs carriage road horses.
M. S. CURRY, Nos. 143 and 145 East 24th-st.

TO LET—PRIVATE STABLE, IN GOOD ORder. Apply at No. 42 East 32d-st., or at No. 128 Broadway, Room No. 1.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 105th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND—To rent, two villas, furnished and unfurnished; all modern improvements; charming retired locality; shade and fruit trees; gardens planted; view unsurpassed; within thirty minutes of Wall-st. O. G. BENNETT, No. 9 Pine-st., or HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st.

TO LET—ON STATEN ISLAND, NORTH shore, a cottage, well heated and thoroughly comfortable, with five acres of land, fine shade and fruit trees, vegetable garden, beautifully situated, only seven minutes' walk from landing. Apply to WM. F. HALL, No. 59 Wall-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE WINTER, OR YEAR, a superior full-sized brown-stone house, finely furnished; near 5th-av., on Murray Hill. Others furnished and unfurnished, desirably located.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—FURnished or unfurnished, or good board for a gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders. For terms apply on the premises, No. 124 West 11th-st.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HOUSE NO. 115 West 12th-st., near 6th-av., unfurnished; all modern improvements. Inquire on premises.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.
Deposits must be made on or before the 10th of October in order to draw interest from Oct. 1.
Six per cent. allowed on all sums of $5 and upward.
One dollar received on deposit.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M.

EXCELSIOR SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 374 6TH-AV., CORNER OF 23D-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
Money deposited on or before Oct. 20 draws interest from Oct. 1. WM. M. GILES, President.
ISAAC S. BARRETT, Secretary.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

DIVIDENDS.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, WILMINGTON,
CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD COMPANY,
WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 27, 1871.

THE COUPONS OF THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company of North Carolina due July 1, 1871, will be paid in New-York exchange, at par, upon presentation at the First National Bank of Wilmington, N. C., on and after Sept. 30, 1871.
M. CRONLY,
President.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY,
No. 71 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF TEN (10) per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Newark, Somerset and Straitsville Railroad will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York. T. J. DAVIS, President.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS'
PIANO-FORTES.
The Best Pianos at the Lowest Prices,
And upon the most favorable terms of payment.
We invite the attention of persons intending to purchase Pianos, to our New Illustrated Catalogue, giving full description of Styles and Prices, and the terms on which we sell to those desiring to make
EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.
SEND FOR A CATALOGUE.
Chickering & Sons,
No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York.

A GREAT OFFER!!
HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
Young ladies, misses, and masters—Wednesdays and Saturdays at 4 P. M.
Ladies only—Tuesday and Friday mornings at 10½.
Gentlemen—Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8.
Particulars in circular.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING
All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.
Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.
Morning, afternoon and evening classes.
For particulars send for circular.

ACADEMY OF DANCING, LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square and 42d-st.—Mr. TRENOR'S classes are now open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 and 8 P. M. Send for circulars.

DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st., for ladies, gentlemen, and children; Boston and all dances taught in one quarter; six dances in six lessons.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 27th day of September, A. D. 1871, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB STERN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 19th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 9,
first appearance in America of
Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT,
on which occasion
FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS,
Coleman the elder's Comedy,
THE JEALOUS WIFE.
Characters by
Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. CHARLES FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. H. MONTGOMERY, Mr. B. T. RINGGOLD, Mr. G. F. BROWNE, Mr. J. PECK, Mr. W. QUIGLEY, Mr. J. CURRAN, Miss PLESSY MORDAUNT, Miss EMILY MESTAYER, Miss HELEN TRACY, Miss ESTELLE ROWE, and Miss BLAISDELL.
TUESDAY, THE JEALOUS WIFE.
WEDNESDAY, THE RIVALS.
THURSDAY, first time this season, MASKS AND FACES.
FRIDAY, MASKS AND FACES.
Due notice will be given of the first appearance of Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS.

THE STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA,
AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Strakosch Italian Opera Ticket-office is at the Everett House, (entrance on 4th-av., between 17th and 18th sts.,) where subscriptions for the
SEASON OF TWENTY (20) NIGHTS OF GRAND ITALIAN OPERA,
Commencing on MONDAY, Oct. 23, 1871,
in which
MLLE. CHRISTINA NILSSON
will make her first appearance in Italian Opera in New-York, are now being received
from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. daily.

OPERA BOUFFE. OPERA BOUFFE.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, NO. 710 BROADWAY.
ARRIVAL OF FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE WITH AIMEE.
Opening night, MONDAY, Oct. 9, and every evening during the week,
LA PERICHOLE.
AIMEE.....................as.....................LA PERICHOLE
Saturday matinee at 2.

MR. GEORGE DOLBY'S
BALLAD CONCERTS
AT
STEINWAY HALL
ON
MONDAY, OCTOBER 9th,
TUESDAY NEXT, OCT. 10th,
WEDNESDAY NEXT, OCT. 11th,
THURSDAY NEXT, OCT. 12th.
To commence at 8 o'clock each evening.
Vocalists:
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MADAME PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY,
and
MR. SANTLEY.
Piano-forte:
MR. LINDSAY SLOPER.
Admission, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents and $1 extra, according to location.
Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's Music-store, Broadway; at Hall & Son's Music-store, No. 751 Broadway; and at Steinway Hall, daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

THE MOULTON CONCERTS.
The Management has the honor of announcing that Mrs. CHARLES MOULTON
will give a series of
THREE GRAND CONCERTS
AND ONE MATINEE, AT
STEINWAY HALL, ON
MONDAY, Oct. 16, TUESDAY, Oct. 17, FRIDAY, Oct. 20, and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Oct. 21.
Mrs. MOULTON
will be assisted by the following eminent artists:
Miss AGNES PALMER, Contralto.
Signor G. LEONI, the favorite amateur Tenor.
Signor GIORGIO RONCONI, Baritone.
Signor PABLO SARASATE, Violin Virtuoso,
and a GRAND ORCHESTRA, under the direction of
Signor CARLO BOSONI.
The sale of seats for the series of
THREE GRAND MOULTON CONCERTS
and
ONE GRAND MOULTON MATINEE
will commence at Steinway Hall
WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, at 9 A. M. Price $8.
Sale for single nights commences
FRIDAY, at 9 A. M.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Corner of Broadway and 14th-st.
R. W. BUTLER.....................MANAGER
COMPLETE CHANGE OF BILL.
THE GREAT LEFFINGWELL,
THE COLOSSAL OLIO TROUPE
AND GRAND BALLET,
EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 2 o'clock.

DE CORDOVA.
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
Schermerhorn-st.
THE RING.
Being the humorous side of the recently-developed
CITY FRAUDS.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 16.
Admission, 50 cents.

MME. VANZANDT AND SATANELLA.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, MONDAY, Oct. 9.
SATANELLA, Balfe's masterwork. SATANELLA.

PROF. LYMAN'S READING SOIREE.—The first regular meeting of the club will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 8 o'clock. Application for membership received.

TEACHERS.

A YOUNG LADY, EXPERIENCED and successful as a teacher of music and French, desires to give one or two hours' instruction daily, in exchange for a pleasant home, in good location; will bring handsome Chickering grand if desired; highest references given and required. Address MUSIC, No. 37 West 28th-st.

A TEACHER OF EXPERIENCE, connected with a popular institute of this City, will give private instruction in mathematics, or any of the English branches, at the pupil's residence; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., No. 98 St. Mark's-place.

AN AMERICAN LADY, EXPERIENCED in instructing in Music, French, (spoken,) Latin, Italian and English, desires an engagement as resident teacher; City or country. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 New-York Post-office.

A LADY OF CULTURE DESIRES A position as companion in a refined family; can teach children French and music; references exchanged. Address CLARENDON, Up-town Advertising Office, No. 1,241 Broadway.

MR. C. DE BEAUVOIR, EX-PROFESSOR from the Lyceums of Rouen and Marseilles, (France,) wishes to give instruction in the French language and literature; terms moderate. Address Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG COLORED MAN OF GOOD address wishes either a lady or gentleman teacher to give him private lessons at their residence evenings. Address E., No. 213 West 15th-st.

A VISITING TUTOR OF TWELVE years' City experience in families of the highest position and culture has a few desirable hours vacant. Address TUTOR, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

AN EDUCATED AMERICAN LADY, having two hours free, would teach in a school or family for room and board. Address H. E., Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

NEWPORT, RHODE ISLAND.
For sale, ninety-five acres on Coddington Cove, the railway and the bay; a new drive and a mile of water-front present villa sites of the rarest beauty to be found on the island.
H. B. SARGENT,
No. 30 Court-st.,
Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE—NEAR LAKE MAHOPAC, THE homestead (two and a half-story double house) and farm of fifty-eight acres of the late D. T. Valentine, about equally divided by and on turnpike to Peekskill, between Red Mills and Jefferson Valley, and two miles from lake and depot, consisting of the choicest land; apple orchard and fruit of every variety, grapery and vegetable garden; farmer's house, barns, &c. Apply to WM. C. VALENTINE, new No. 1,230 Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

NO INVESTMENT IN THE WORLD will pay better than lots purchased at the GREAT TRUSTEES' SALE of the Curtis estate, at Richmond Hill, Long Island. Sale next THURSDAY.
Free tickets and information of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY HOUSE—FLUSHING; twenty-five minutes from New-York; all the modern improvements; greenhouse, stables, extensive fruiteries, large trees; this property will be sold at a sacrifice; it is in perfect order; can be occupied immediately. Address W. E. LEAVITT, No. 118 Wall-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

RICHMOND HILL IS THE MOST beautiful village on Long Island, only seven miles distant. Excellent communication by rail. All who want homes in this delightful locality will have an opportunity to purchase at the great Trustees' Sale of the Curtis estate, next THURSDAY. Free tickets and information of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE, THE FIRST-class brown-stone dwelling No. 126 First-place, Brooklyn, with its complete new and elegant furniture, carpets, &c.; all are offered at reasonable terms; occupants leaving for Europe; furniture throughout stylish and only used since May last; if preferred the house can be leased. Apply on the premises.

THE BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE, with three lots of ground, Nos. 149-155 South Portland-av., three doors from Hanson-place Church, Brooklyn; must be sold on account of owner going to Europe. The house contains fourteen rooms, side wing, rear extension, and all modern improvements. Price, $35,000; terms easy. Apply on the premises.

HANDSOME HOUSE AND ADJOINING lot, 40x100, on New-York-av., very cheap; surroundings elegant; mortgage $4,000; cash, $5,500; would let till May next for $500. Address S. DE WOLFE, No. 138 West 37th-st.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments at prices that defy competition. Mortgages taken in trade.

S. KLABER & CO., NOS. 217 TO 223 WEST 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble, marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones; largest varieties; cheapest in the City.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATANELLA.
PAREPA-ROSA—GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
MONDAY, OCT. 9—FOURTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
GRAND RENTREE OF MME. VANZINI, (Mrs. Van Zandt,) the most eminent American prima donna from the principal opera-houses of Europe, in Balfe's romantic and beautiful opera, (first time in America,)
SATANELLA; OR, THE POWER OF LOVE,
which will be produced in a gorgeous mise en scene, entirely new costumes, new scenery, splendid appointments, and the following superb STAR CAST:
Mme. VANZINI, (Van Zandt,).....as.....Satanella
Miss CLARA DORIA.....as.....Lelia
Mrs. AYNSLEY COOK.....as.....Stella
Mr. W. CASTLE.....as.....Count Rupert
Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.....as.....Arimanes
Mr. E. SEGUIN.....as.....Hortensius
Mr. WHIFFEN.....as.....Karl
Mr. G. HALL.....as.....Bracachio
Mr. BARTLEMAN as the Vizier; Mr. KINROSS as the First Pirate, and Mrs. BOUDINOT as Bertha.
CONDUCTOR.....Mr. CARL ROSA
Tuesday—SATANELLA. Wednesday—MARTHA.
Prices as usual; reserved seats for sale at the Academy, at Schirmer's, No. 701, at Hall's, No. 751, and No. 114 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
PAREPA-ROSA GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
THURSDAY, Oct. 12, LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Arrangements have been made with Mr. GEORGE DOLBY for the services of
MISS EDITH WYNNE,
MME. PATEY,
MR. W. H. CUMMINGS,
MR. J. G. PATEY, and
MR. SANTLEY,
in a series of ORATORIOS to be given during the Winter, the first of which—ELIJAH—will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at Steinway Hall. Chorus, 300; orchestra, 63.
CONDUCTOR.....................Dr. JAMES PECH

DAN RICE.
PARIS PAVILION CIRCUS.
Third week of the great
AMPHITHEATRE ON 14TH-ST.,
between 2d and 3d avs.
Immense success of the
ALADDIN PALACE
Circus Company.
Under the immediate direction of the veteran clown
DAN RICE.
BOX,
PARQUET
and FAMILY CIRCLE.
Seats secured three days in advance.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—SATANELLA.
Rentrée of the most eminent American Prima Donna,
Mme. VAN ZANDT, on MONDAY, Oct. 9.

INSTRUCTION.

ANTHON
Grammar School,
NO. 252 MADISON-AV.,
BETWEEN 37TH AND 38TH STS.
The departments of Ancient and Modern Languages will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 11, and the Primary Department MONDAY, Sept. 18. School hours from 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

Mount Washington
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S
MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Fall term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS.
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

LABORATORY OF INSTRUCTION.
A few students of chemistry will be received into my laboratory at No. 18 Exchange-place.
Early applications solicited.
J. WALZ, Ph. D.

MISS MARY V. BEAN'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, at No. 110 West 42d-st., near Reservoir Park, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871.

MR. CORNWALL'S
School for boys and young gentlemen advanced in study, No. 1,287 Broadway, will reopen Sept. 18.

THE MISSES DOREMUS
Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL
For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, is now open.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 23d-st.

$2.50—WRITING—TWENTY-FOUR lessons; book-keeping, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, languages taught privately, day and evening. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, (established 1849,) No. 62 Bowery, corner Canal.

JOHN MAC MULLEN'S SCHOOL WAS reopened on FRIDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st.; limited to forty-three boys; room for three boarders. Circulars at G. P. Putnam & Sons', and at the school.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, No. 211 4th-av., Prof. Henry Schroeder, Director. The largest, oldest, and most prominent music school. For prospectus and particulars apply to L. ELTZ, Secretary.

DR. BENDAN'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,370 Broadway, near 38th-st., prepares for the City Colleges and Yale; fifteen years' experience; letters from the late Prof. Anthon Owen Woolsey, New-York University.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Institute for both sexes at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President.

RURAL HOME SCHOOL, SHARON, Litchfield County, Conn., for fifteen boarding pupils, from seven to fourteen years of age; quiet, elevated, healthful. C. H. SHEARS, A. M., M. D.

DR. SERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, Classical and Mathematical School opens Sept. 18, at No. 105 East 40th-st. Prospectus at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 812 Broadway.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (founded A. D., 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector. Boys thoroughly prepared for college or business.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PROF. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., will open his English, Classical, French and German School for boys Sept. 18, No. 859 6th-av. Circulars and conference at rooms.

MISS WALSH'S ENGLISH AND French school for young ladies and children removed from No. 32 East 28th-st. to No. 36 West 35th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

$150 A YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION for boys and girls at the Episcopal Academy, Haddonfield, N. J. Rev. T. M. REILLY, Rector.

MISS M'INTOSH'S HOME CLASS WILL meet at her residence, No. 36 East 21st-st., on THURSDAY, Nov. 2, at 11½ A. M.

$325 PER YEAR, AT THE STAMFORD (Conn.) Collegiate Institute for ladies. Pupils received at any time. R. C. FLACK, A. M.

NEW SCHOOL, NO. 204 WEST 36TH-ST.—Music and all branches taught. French by native teacher. Primary class, $10.

MISS PERINE WILL REOPEN HER English and French School for young ladies and children THURSDAY, Sept. 21, at 108 East 38th-st.

MRS. M. S. PARKS' FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, 153 Madison-av., cor. 32d-st., reopens Sept. 28. Circulars on application.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 18, at No. 1,193 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH and French School, for young ladies and children, No. 352 West 20th-st., is now open.

THE MISSES LEGGETT REOPEN their School for Children, No. 224 10th-st., near 2d-av., Sept. 20.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR TEN boys; ages 5 to 12. Address Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th-st., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn., Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, one door below 30th-st.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1,287 Broadway, reopens MONDAY, Sept. 18.

AMUSEMENTS.

E GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—EILEEN OGE. E
I Second week and glorious success of I
L EILEEN OGE. L
E Thunders of applause greet every scene. E
E Cheer upon cheer and shouts of laughter E
N greet those popular favorites Mr. and Mrs. N
W. J. FLORENCE
O each evening, in Edmund Falconer's truly O
G excellent Irish Drama G
E EILEEN OGE; OR, E
DARK'S THE HOUR BEFORE THE DAWN.
E BRYAN O'FARRELL...Mr. W. J. FLORENCE E
I BRIDGET MAGUIRE...Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE I
L Patrick O'Donnell.....Mr. Geo. Clark L
E Miss Eileen Moriarty.....Miss Rose Evans E
E Miss Norah O'Donnell.....Miss Ione Burke E
N The other characters by the powerful company of this establishment. N
O EILEEN OGE MATINEE SATURDAY at 2. O
G EILEEN OGE EVERY EVENING AT 8. G
E E

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
CUSHMAN.
LAST SIX NIGHTS
of
MISS CUSHMAN
as
QUEEN CATHERINE,
in Shakespeare's grand Tragedy of Henry VIII.
MR. WM. CRESWICK
as
CARDINAL WOLSEY.
LAST QUEEN CATHERINE MATINEE ON SATURDAY, AT 1½ O'CLOCK.
Seats secured six days in advance at the theatre, also at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Every evening at 8 o'clock, G. L. FOX's celebrated spectacular ballet pantomime, HUMPTY DUMPTY. G. L. FOX as Clown. The world-renowned MARTENS FAMILY, in their Eccentricities Tyroleans and Duo des Chats.
H. D. THE KIRALFY TROUPE.
H. D. ADELE, MARIETTA,
H. D. PAGLIERI, MORIONDO,
H. D. CLEMENCE ALEXANDROWA.
H. D. YOUNG ADONIS AND LITTLE VENUS.
H. D. Signor CASSELLI, THE ZIG-ZAGS.
H. D. Herr WILLIO.
Seats secured six days in advance and by telegraph.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
"Divorce" is truly the passion of the hour.—*Herald.*

EVERY NIGHT, for the SIXTH WEEK,
THE GREAT DRAMA OF THE TIMES,
DIVORCE.

Houses crowded to the doors at every performance.
DIVORCE Matinée SATURDAY next at 1½.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
IMMENSE SUCCESS.
Mr. FRANK MAYO
in the great local drama of the
STREETS OF NEW-YORK,
which will be presented with
ENTIRE NEW SCENERY,
introducing three celebrated pictures,
THE SNOW-STORM,
UNION-SQUARE BY MOONLIGHT,
and the
TERRIBLE, STARTLING AND LIFE-LIKE FIRE SCENE!
MONDAY, OCT. 23,
Mr. SOTHERN as LORD DUNDREARY.

MR. DE CORDOVA,
AT
STEINWAY HALL,
SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 14,
At 8 o'clock,
ON
"THE RING,"
Being the humorous side of the recently-developed
CITY FRAUDS.
Admission.......50 cents. | Reserved seats....75 cents.
To be had at Steinway Hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Oliver Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway; Schuberth, No. 820 Broadway; Ruliman, No. 114 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway; Root & Anthony, No. 62 Liberty-st.

MR. SANTLEY
Will make his first appearance in America at Mr. GEORGE DOLBY'S BALLAD CONCERTS at STEINWAY HALL, on MONDAY next, Oct. 9, TUESDAY next, Oct. 10, WEDNESDAY next, Oct. 11, and THURSDAY next, Oct. 12. Tickets may be obtained at Schirmer's Music-store, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's Music-store, No. 751 Broadway; and at Steinway Hall daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WACHTEL AT THE STADT THEATRE.
WACHTEL, THE GREATEST LIVING TENOR.
WACHTEL IN STRADELLA, MONDAY.
WACHTEL IN TROVATORE, WEDNESDAY.

DAN BRYANT'S, 23D-ST.
CROWDED NIGHTLY
with fashionable and delighted
AUDIENCES.
EVERY EVENING AT EIGHT

MME. VANZINI,
(Mrs. JENNY VAN ZANDT,)
the most distinguished American Prima Donna,
on MONDAY, Oct. 9, in SATANELLA.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

LECTURES.

LECTURE COMMITTEES 1871-72.
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S new Lecture,
"WOMAN!"
Mr. VANDENHOFF gives his Readings as heretofore.
Address till end of October, Portsmouth, N. H.

THE TURF.

AMERICAN JOCKEY CLUB.
JEROME PARK.
FALL MEETING, 1871.
SIX RACES EACH DAY.
SATURDAY, Oct. 7.
TUESDAY, Oct. 10.
THURSDAY, Oct. 12.
SATURDAY, Oct. 14.
First race each day promptly at 1 o'clock.
A. BELMONT, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
JEROME PARK RACES.
A special train to above races will leave Grand Central depot, (42d-st. and New-av.,) entrance on New-av., each race day at 12 M., returning after the races; fare for round trip, 40 cents; special cars reserved for ladies.
Fourth-av. cars pass the depot.
I. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A FURNISHED ROOM, OR SUITE OF rooms, in the private house No. 339 West 55th-st., to a gentleman, (with partial board, if wanted;) house and furniture entirely new, and location desirable. Terms moderate.

NO. 322 EAST 16TH-ST., ONE DOOR from Stuyvesant Park.—Nicely furnished rooms for gentlemen, with or without partial board, hot and cold water; also use of bath; terms moderate; references.

BOARD ON THE HEIGHTS—AN ELEgant suite of rooms, to a family of adults, or single gentlemen, in a small family. Apply at No. 139 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

NO. 47 WEST 22D-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., very desirable rooms may be had, with board, on second floor, en suite or separate; best of reference exchanged.

ONE BLOCK FROM MADISON-square, corner Broadway and 26th-st., Huron House, newly furnished and refitted throughout. Handsome rooms, single or en suite.

BOARD.—A SMALL FAMILY LIVING AT No. 28 West 23d-st., will take two first-class families of two or three persons each; house elegantly furnished.

NO. 35 UNION-SQUARE.—HANDSOME rooms to rent; spacious parlor and bed-room; first floor; suitable for a lady and gentleman; with full board.

NO. 123 WEST 41ST-ST., OPPOSITE Reservoir-square.—A strictly private family would let a large second-story room, nicely furnished, to a gentleman of respectability.

NO. 8 EAST 30TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and Madison avs.—A large second story front room, handsomely furnished, to let, with first-class board; references required.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST-ST.—THE COMFORTS of a refined home and handsome suite of rooms can be had, with liberal table; also two square rooms. References.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET, TO A physician, first floor side room and extension, newly furnished; hot and cold water; gas; fine location. No. 40 East 20th-st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

TO LET—AT NO. 26 WEST 11TH ST., BEtween University-place and Broadway, four rooms, furnished, on second floor; also hall bed-room, on third floor.

NO. 19 EAST 49TH-ST., A FEW DOORS from 5th-av., elegant and finely-furnished suites, with or without private table. Also board for one or two gentlemen.

NO. 48 WEST 36TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for gentlemen and wives or gentlemen; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to single gentlemen, with a strictly private family. Apply at No. 31 East 24th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two pleasant rooms, with board, to gentlemen, No. 81 2d-av.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1850.
GEO. KOCH,
FURNITURE,
Warerooms, No. 23 Rivington-st.,
Factory, No. 191 and 193 Chrystie-st.,
One block east of Bowery,
Offers his LARGE and ELEGANT stock of FINE and MEDIUM-CLASS FURNITURE at WHOLESALE PRICES for the next thirty days. Parties are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere without feeling under obligations to purchase.
All goods warranted first-class, being manufactured under my own personal supervision.

YOU CAN PURCHASE AT POLLAK'S, No. 27 John-st., a single real Meerschaum Pipe at wholesale price.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A Maddened Husband Kills his Wife and Hangs Himself—Terrible Scene in an Essex-street Saloon.

For the past two months JULIUS STEINMANN, a native of Denmark, thirty-three years of age, has kept a lager-beer saloon on the street floor of the tenement-house No. 21 Essex-street, and lived with his wife, JULIA, a native of Germany, some years his junior, in a small room in the rear of the saloon. A Mrs. DORA BOYLE, who lives in the house, and has charge of it, has been in the habit of awakening STEINMANN and his wife when they overslept themselves, as seems to have often happened. Yesterday morning at about 10 o'clock she saw that the saloon was not open, and the hour being unusually late she knocked at the door opening from the hall into the living room. Receiving no answer, and finding the door unlocked, she entered the room to encounter a scene seldom equaled in its repulsive features in the crime of the City. The door between the living room and the lager-beer saloon was open, and the first sight presented to the intruder was STEINMANN hanging against the inside of the street door of the saloon, being suspended by a rope from the knob of the top bolt of the door, and already dead for some time. At the table in the rear room was a more horrible sight. The table was covered with dishes and a few remnants of a meal, such as a part of a loaf of bread and a plate of butter. Seated in a chair at this table, with her face pressed down upon the table, was the murdered woman, and around her were the weapons with which her life had been taken. Upon the floor was a short billy with which he had struck her so terrible a blow that it was broken into two pieces. Almost at her feet was a small smoothing-iron with which he had inflicted a blow on the back of her head, crushing in the skull, and upon the table beside her head was a bloody case-knife, with which it was supposed he had cut her throat, but owing to the position of the body the wound could not be seen. The room was in disorder and was squalid in the extreme in all its furniture, which consisted, in addition to the articles mentioned, only of a cooking stove, a bed, two chairs, a trunk and a few odds and ends. Upon the table, everything was smeared with the blood of the murdered woman, and the butter was almost entirely immersed. Almost at the feet of the woman was a portion of the clothes-line, the other end of which the husband had snatched up, and trailing the line along the floor, had passed the bight under his chin, and standing on a chair had fastened the end to the knob of the bolt, and had then evidently kicked the chair from under him, and remained suspended three inches from the floor, and he must have endured the tortures of gradual suffocation before death released him. His features, however, were not distorted, and his limbs were in a natural position.

As soon as the discovery was made, the Police were notified, and Sergt. CARR, of the Tenth Precinct, sent Officers DANIELS and KELLAHER to take charge of the premises. They did not arrive a moment too soon, as the news had quickly spread through the neighborhood, and a large crowd was already gathered about the door of the saloon, and, but for the timely arrival of the officers, would have satisfied their morbid curiosity by breaking into the saloon. Additional policemen were soon required to keep the constantly increasing throngs in order, and were sent to preserve the scene in the exact condition in which it was found, until the arrival of Coroner YOUNG. Meantime inquiries made in the house and neighborhood resulted in ascertaining all that is known of the history of the unfortunate pair. Two years ago STEINMANN kept a concert-saloon at No. 153 Chatham street, and about that time married the woman he killed, who at that time was one of the waiter-girls in his saloon. The marriage proved unhappy from the first, as the girl did not reform in any particular, but continued dissolute in all her habits. The man loved her devotedly, and was maddened by her consorting promiscuously with men, and, unable to bear the sight, very shortly after the marriage abandoned his business in the City and went as cook upon a coasting vessel. How long he followed this pursuit is not known, but two months ago he rented the saloon where his life and hers ended. Here the pair lived together again, and as unhappily as before. Almost every night she was out very late, often not coming home until 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning. This conduct angered STEINMANN exceedingly, as he had reason to believe that his wife was spending her time in disreputable haunts, and there were frequent quarrels between the pair on the subject. Friday evening she went out early, and at 12½ o'clock she had not returned. Soon after that time, STEINMANN closed his saloon, and must have retired to bed. It is known that she had not returned at 2 o'clock in the morning, but the exact hour of her going home is not known. Some time before daylight a noise was heard in their room, but their quarrels were so frequent that no especial attention was paid to it. There is no positive evidence of what occurred, but there is good reason to believe that when the woman entered she began to prepare something to eat. STEINMANN had got out of bed to let her in, and had slipped on his shirt and pantaloons. Angry words passed between them, when he seized the club and struck her as she sat at the table, and before she could rise crushed her skull with the smoothing-iron; then the knife was used, and snatching up the end of the clothes-line, which lay on the floor behind the trunk, he dragged it after him so that it stretched the whole length of the saloon to the front door, where he hung himself as stated. All of this was presumed from the condition in which the bodies were found, the wounds upon the woman's head, and the general arrangement of the things in the saloon and living room. There were no witnesses of the tragedy, and its details can never be fully known. It was ascertained, however, that he had threatened to kill her rather than let any other man take her away from him. It is also known that he had no other trouble than this jealousy of his wife, as only a few days ago, in conversation with a friend, he said that he was doing well with the saloon, having saved $150 during the first month and $108 during the second. The saloon was like nearly all in the German quarter, being narrow and long, with a small bar at the front, and furnished with several small tables and a number of chairs. When the bodies were discovered packs of cards lay upon two of the tables, thus proving the truth of the story told by the inmates of the house that there were a number of persons in the saloon at a late hour of the previous night drinking beer and playing cards.

During the afternoon Coroner YOUNG proceeded to the house, and upon raising and examining the body of the woman it was found that there was no wound whatever upon the throat; but Dr. MARSH, who made the examination, testified that he found four lacerated scalp wounds over the right parietal bone, being three and one-half, two, two, and one and one-half inches in length. There was also a compound fracture of the skull, the result of the blow with the smoothing-iron, and to which death was due. The lacerated wounds had evidently been inflicted with the knife. After evidence had been taken, giving in substance the facts which have been narrated, a verdict was rendered that the woman had come to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband, and that he had died by his own act. After the verdict, the bodies were delivered to her relatives for burial. There was some remark occasioned by the fact that no money was found upon either of the bodies or in the premises, as there must have been a few dollars at least taken in on the previous night, which should have been somewhere in the place. This fact seemed to indicate that a robbery had been committed by some one admitted to the place after the discovery of the bodies, and the matter is being investigated by the Police.

Thieves Prowling Around Wall-Street.

Yesterday, about noon, Mr. THEODORE ROBERTS, a detective, who looks after the safety of the Bank of North America, and similar institutions in the vicinity of Wall and William streets, observed "Bill" VOSBURG, a notorious swell thief, and two of his "pals," prowling about the above-named corner. As soon as they saw that they were observed, they passed up the street, followed by ROBERTS, who watched them until they made good their exit from Wall-street. Again returning to his post, Mr. ROBERTS noticed the same gang standing at the corner by the Custom-house, and placed himself in such a position that he could readily watch them. Presently one of the "mob" crossed over to where ROBERTS was standing, and approaching him, with a penny in his extended hand, said: "Here, take this, you've earned it, and have done well." ROBERTS affected surprise, and inquired what he had done to merit such great compensation. The thief replied, "You know what you've done; you have 'set us up' to every 'cop' on the street." With this expression of opinion, the thief moved off with his companions, and was followed by Mr. ROBERTS, who, though he did not take the penny offered him, scrutinized the faces of the gang so closely that they will scarcely dare show themselve in the vicinity of his post again.

Minor Crimes and Casualties.

LOUIS FRENCH, the proprietor of a liquor-saloon, No. 112 West Broadway, was held in $500 bail by Commissioner SHIELDS, yesterday, for examination on a charge of doing business without paying the special tax.

EZRA M. STEVENS was before Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday, charged by one of his creditors, PHILIP W. HOEP, that he, being an insolvent, and acting in contemplation of insolvency, destroyed some of his books of account. He was also charged with having concealed a portion of his assets. He was held for examination in $600 bail.

AUGUST STOFFENGER, the proprietor of the cigar factory, No. 284 Ninth-avenue, was yesterday arrested for violation of the Revenue law. The District-Attorney has instituted a suit against him for the condemnation of the goods found in his possession.

DANIEL BREMAN, aged seventeen years, of No. 609 Greenwich-street, died yesterday from injuries received on Friday last by running violently against a post, while escaping from a policeman, who had advanced upon him and other boys who were acting in a disorderly manner.

Coroner YOUNG yesterday began an investigation in the case of ANN BLOODGOOD, who died in a cell of the Fourth Precinct Station-house, where she was locked up for intoxication. Dr. MARSH, who made the post-mortem examination, found a lot of extravasated blood over the right hemisphere of the brain, and a large bruise over the right eye. Most of the internal organs showed evidence of intemperate habits. There was no evidence as to the manner in which the injury to the head had been received, and the case was adjourned.

The body of an unknown man was found, yesterday, in the North River at Pier No. 28, and was taken to the Morgue for identification and inquest.

ISAAC LEVY, a clothier at the corner of Leonard and Baxter streets, was arraigned, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court on a charge made by WM. H. CADMUS, of No. 54 Grove-street, of stealing a trunk containing property worth $75. He was held for trial.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

The annual inspections are now at hand, and already we hear of the note of preparation for these Fall reviews. Why the inspections cannot be held in the Spring, when the different regiments are fresh from their Winter drills, is more than we can imagine. Now that the drill season is about to commence, and the recruits put into harness, the older members are inspected and hazed about in the most reckless manner. Let us have an annual encampment of the several divisions, and at the same time a series of thorough inspections, then some good may result from them. The following regiments, composing the Third Brigade, will be inspected and mustered next week at Tompkins-square, at 2½ P. M.: Monday, Seventh Infantry; Tuesday, Eighth Infantry and Washington Grey Troop; Wednesday, Ninth Infantry; Thursday, Fifty-ninth Infantry; Friday, First Infantry. The Ninety-sixth Regiment will parade at Tompkins-square on the 19th of October, fully armed and equipped, for annual inspection and review. The Fourteenth Regiment (Brooklyn) will assemble at Carroll Pak on the 27th inst. and the Thirteenth Regiment on the 30th inst. The Twenty-second Regiment will assemble at Tompkins-square on the 17th inst. for the same purpose.

The following appointments in the Second Brigade staff are announced: Lieut.-Col. Chas. J. Smith, Assistant Adjutant-General and Chief of Staff, vice Lieut.-Col. John A. Godfrey, relieved at his own request; Major John R. Fellows, Judge-Advocate, vice Major Philip F. Smith; Major John Stattig, vice Major Sidney E. Morse, Jr.; Major Augustus F. Frech, Surgeon, vice Major Robert A. Barry; Capt. Ephraim R. Steinhardt, Quartermaster, vice Capt. Herman Geritzen; Capt. Jeremiah T. Smith, Ordnance Officer, vice Capt. Stephen D. O'Keeffe; Capt. John H. French, Senior Aid-de-Camp, vice Capt. Beverly Ward; and Lieut. W. D. Burns, Jr., Junior Aid-de-Camp, vice Lieut. William H. Gunther, Jr.

The review of the Fifth Division, Pennsylvania National Guards, which was to have taken place yesterday at Harrisburg, has been indefinitely postponed, as more time for preparation was desired.

Capt. George B. Pelsue, of the Phalanx, military company, left Lowell rather unceremoniously, last week, taking with him some moneys belonging to the company, which had been collected for honorary members' fees. The company have voted to ask for his discharge from the command.

The Howitzer Battery, Eleventh Brigade, will assemble in fatigue uniform at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening for drill and instruction. An election to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of First Lieut. John H. Cannon, will be held on Wednesday evening.

The head-quarters of the Second Brigade are now established at Irving Hall.

The General commanding the First Brigade, New-Jersey National Guard, having received from Gov. Hoffman, of New-York, (through Major-Gen. Woodward,) an invitation to participate in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia, has accepted the invitation.

At a recent meeting of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, a vote was passed for the appointment of a committee of twenty-five members to consider and report on the expediency of making a tour to London, England, in the year 1872 or 1873, and pay a visit to the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Corps of that city.

Lieut.-Col. Harmanus Neff, of the Second Regiment, Pennsylvania National Guards, has tendered his resignation, to take effect from a recent date. The resignation has not yet been formally accepted.

Company drills in the Twenty-second Regiment will commence to-morrow, and be continued weekly from 8 to 10 o'clock P. M. Companies A, B, G, on Monday; Companies D, F, H, on Tuesday; Companies C, E, I, on Wednesday. Lieut.-Col. Brown and Major McGrath will attend these drills, in uniform, dividing the duty to suit their own convenience, with the understanding that one field officer must be present on each drill night. The regimental recruit class will assemble at the armory for drill to-morrow evening, at 8 o'clock. The following promotions and appointment are announced: Quartermaster-Sergt. Pierre L. Boucher, to be Sergeant-Major, vice Alexander, resigned; Commissary-Sergt. W. H. Lewis, to be Quartermaster-Sergeant, vice Boucher, promoted; Private W. M. Kemp, to be Hospital Steward, vice Seymour, reduced to the ranks.

The Third Cavalry, Col. Budke, paraded last Monday at the Fashion Course. Three hundred and twenty were present and 138 absent. At the muster last year the number present was 344, out of a total of 447 members.

At the annual muster of the Sixth Regiment last Tuesday, it was found that the regiment had fallen off in numbers, as the roll showed 605 members, of whom only 420 were present.

The Twenty-first Regiment is to parade at Poughkeepsie on Monday and Tuesday, 16th and 17th inst., and will be reviewed by Brig.-Gen. Beach and staff on Tuesday.

Gen. Funk of the Second Brigade has placed Lieut.-Col. Unbekant of the Eleventh Regiment under arrest on charges of insubordination and conduct unbecoming an officer, which charges have been preferred by himself. We alluded, a few weeks ago, to the fact that the election of Gen. Funk to the command of the Second Brigade would probably lead to difficulties, and now we have the new General accusing a former associate of insubordination. The case will probably prove quite interesting in its developments.

The inspections in the Fifth and Eleventh Brigades, composing the Second Division, will take place as follows: Fifth Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Dakin commanding—Twenty-eigthth Infantry, Oct. 23, Union Base-ball Grounds; Fourteenth Infantry, Oct. 27, Smith-street, near Carroll Park; Thirteenth Infantry, Oct. 30, same place; Separate Troop Cavalry, Oct. 25, Fort Green. Eleventh Brigade, Brig.-Gen. Meserole commanding—Twenty-third Infantry, Oct. 28, at Fort Green; Thirty-second Infantry, Oct. 26, at Union Ball Grounds; Forty-seventh Infantry, Oct. 24, at Union Ball Grounds; Howitzer Battery, Oct. 28, at Fort Green; Separate Troop Cavalry, on Oct. 26, at Union Ball Grounds.

The Twenty-third Regiment has adopted white cross-belts as a portion of the bill of dress.

The Connecticut papers are discussing the question which breech-loading arm shall be given the militia of that State.

The Adjutant-General has been officially notified of the formation of the following new companies of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and the election of officers to command them: Juniata Guards, Markleville, Perry County—Captain, Joshua E. Van Camp. Russell Guards, Ickesburg, Perry County—Captain, Jeremiah M. Weibley. Taylor Guards, Williamsport, Lycoming County—Captain, James A. White.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

A correspondent in yesterday's TIMES stated that THOMAS LENNON kept a negro faro game at the corner of One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street and Third-avenue. Our correspondent has done Mr. LENNON an injustice, as he is not nor never was interested in any such business.

Gen. VARONA, of Cuba, is at the St. George Hotel.

Gen. D. S. WALKER, of Washington, and Hon. A. MURDOCK, of Columbia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN and Capt. J. F. ADDOCKS, of the United States Navy, and Gov. BOWIE, of Maryland, are at the New-York Hotel.

The Hebrew Feast of Tabernacles closes this morning. Yesterday, offerings of branches of the palm tree, the myrtle, willow and the citron were made in the Jewish synagogues, in which services were held during the day.

The five physicians appointed by Judge DALY in the Court of Common Pleas, to examine into the condition of B. B. COLAH, the rich Parsee lunatic, have reported in favor of his returning to his home in Bombay, as a sanitary measure.

Under the auspices of the League of the Daughters of Cuba, there will be chanted at the St. Stephen Church, in Twenty-eighth-street, on Tuesday, at 9 A. M., a high mass for the repose of the souls of the Cuban patriots who have died for their country.

A meeting was held last night at Metropolitan Hall, No. 158 Hester-street, by the Italians, for the purpose of making final arrangements for a procession and picnic on the 12th of October, the anniversary of the discovery of America by CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

The Eighty-eighth Regiment, a few weeks ago, appointed TOWNSEND CONNOLLY to the Colonelcy of the regiment. Mr. CONNOLLY is at present absent in Europe, but his father, Controller CONNOLLY, has written a letter on his behalf, thanking the officers for the compliment, and promising that his son will accept the position assigned him.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 534 arrests during the past week.

CHARLES PRESTER, of Stapleton, Staten Island, was committed, yesterday, by United States Commissioner JONES, to await the action of the Grand Jury for violating the Revenue law.

The body of an unknown man was found in the river, at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, yesterday afternoon. Deceased, who appeared to be about forty-five years of age, wore a brown suit of clothes.

During the past year 116 boys were admitted to the St. Vincent's Home and cared for in various ways. The receipts for the year were $4,755 26, and the expenditures $4,481 45, leaving a balance on hand of $273 81.

The Special Committee of Sixteen appointed by the Republican General Committee on reorganization, have determined to report in favor of leaving the basis of representation as it is until after the forthcoming primaries.

The members of the Long Island Historical Society will hold their first regular meeting for the present season on Tuesday night. During the past Summer the rooms of the Society were greatly improved in their arrangement, and thoroughly renovated.

In the United States District Court, yesterday, suit was commenced by the Government against the steamers *Rondout* and *Delaware* for the recovery of $500 penalty from each for running without having their boilers inspected and approved by the lawful authorities.

On the 1st inst. FRANCES D. MASON, a wealthy citizen, died at his residence, No. 339 Bridge-street. Application was made yesterday to the Surrogate to have his will admitted to probate. Deceased was a builder by trade, and left a large number of donations to charitable and religious bodies.

In the matter of the application of the Newtown and Flushing Railroad Company for permission to acquire title to certain lands in Queens County, Judge PRATT, in the Supreme Court, yesterday, appointed CHAS. T. DURYEA, JOHN C. JACKSON and ABEL CROOK, Commissioners to determine compensation, &c.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, residing at No. 114 South Third-street, E. D., committed suicide yesterday morning, by taking a dose of laudanum and chloroform. He told his wife of his intention, and took the draught in her presence. Medical assistance was promptly called in, but he died within an hour after taking the fatal draught.

The dry-goods store of FRANK CURRAN, at No. 184 Myrtle-avenue, was broken into at an early hour yesterday morning and robbed of $600 worth of goods. Most of the material taken was subsequently recovered by the Police, and one of the thieves, named CHARLES SPENCER, was caught and committed by Justice BUCKLEY to await the action of the Grand Jury.

In the Surrogate's Court during the past week the wills were proved of John J. Murray Ann Hughes, Charles S. Burroughs, Lewis Stettaner, Edwin Roberts, George W. Gage, William Piepenbring, Charlotte Milward and Catharine Understeller. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Henry Stocke, of Dirmstein, Bavaria; Hannah Mason, Thomas Cummins, Agnes Mulholland, Samuel J. Hancock, Wm. L. Shuttleworth, Louis Kinchle, Heinrich Meischeid, Philip Boyle, William C. Rice and Sarah J. Uffendill. Letters of guardianship were granted to several persons.

STATEN ISLAND.

The annual school meetings of Richmond County will be held in the various school districts on Tuesday next.

The residence of JOSEPH L. ANDREWS, near Port Richmond, was destroyed by fire Friday evening. Loss, $1,500; fully insured.

The foundation of the new school-house for the Third District of Castleton is built, and the building, when completed, will be one of the finest edifices on the island. It is handsomely situated on the hills, and overlooks the bay.

H. THOMAS DONOVAN, of Castleton, was arraigned before Judge KILPATRICK yesterday afternoon, charged with brutally and feloniously assaulting his wife, ELLEN. He was committed to await the result of his wife's injuries.

The Board of Supervisors for Edgewater village met yesterday, Mr. S. R. BRICK, Jr., presiding. The County Treasurer was instructed to pay the Police for their services. The annual meeting of the Board will take place on the 23d inst.

A few days ago the wife of Mr. EDWARD GIBSON, of Port Richmond, gave birth to three female children. The mother and children are doing well. Another lady, named Mrs. MCKENNA, of Tompkinsville, also gave birth to three sons.

LONG ISLAND.

St. George's Episcopal Church at Flushing will be reopened today. The entire interior has been repainted and frescoed, the pews newly painted and upholstered, and the floors recarpeted.

JULIUS LANGE, G. GEASANACK and MEYER BRUNDER, who keep lager-beer saloons at Astoria and the vicinity, were fined $50 each, yesterday, by Recorder PARCELLS, for not having licenses.

On Thursday, two boys named WILLIAM ZERBE and FRED. SEITZ, belonging to Astoria, were amusing themselves with a gun. During their sport, young SEITZ was shot in the lungs by the accidental discharge of the gun, which was loaded with buck-shot.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A young son of Mr. GODFREY SCHULTZ, a grocer at Tremont, while gathering chestnuts from a tree on Friday last, fell to the ground and was so seriously injured that he died shortly afterward.

The Boston Post-road Commissioners have made a report to the Supervisors of the several towns through which the road passes, in regard to the manner in which the money obtained on the bonds issued by the respective towns had been disposed of.

NEW-JERSEY.

The First National Bank has agreed to loan the Jersey City Board of Finance an additional $500,000.

The Commissioners of Schools of the Second district of Perth Amboy have erected a new school-house at a cost of $29,000.

An infant child of GEORGE CARBERRY, living in Frank-street, Elizabeth, yesterday fell into a kettle of boiling starch, and was dangerously injured.

The Newark Young Men's Christian Association have secured $15,000 toward the proposed alteration of the Park Church, which is to be made a hall.

The 3½ train on the Camden and Burlington Railroad, on Friday afternoon, ran over and immediately killed a man named THOS. BUNNES, at Hartford Station.

A man named BAULMAN, living in Newark, a little while ago sent his family into the country, and during their absence sold all the household furniture and left for California.

The Elizabeth Young Men's Christian Association today commence holding a series of Sunday afternoon religious services in the waiting-room of the New-Jersey Railroad Depot at that place.

CONRAD EMBERGER, living in Hayes-street, Newark, actuated by jealousy, yesterday attacked his wife, striking her on the head with a stone lid, and inflicting serious injuries. He was arrested.

The residence of Prof. SCHEM, at West Hoboken, was entered by burglars on Friday night and robbed of silver-ware and household articles valued at $1,000. A party of gypsies who camped in the neighborhood are suspected, but no proof could be obtained against them.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

LAWYERS PETITIONING FOR THEIR FEES.

In the case of Orville Oddie and John W. Oddie, bankrupts, Mr. Torrance made application that the assignees in bankruptcy should turn over to the firm of lawyers represented by Mr. Torrance the sum of $3,000, being the amount claimed by them for professional services in obtaining a judgment for $20,000, the proceeds of which had been handed to the assignee. The report of the Register declared that the claim should have been credited by a lien. While admitting this proposition of law, Mr. Torrance asserted that the Court would see there was an equitable assignment made to the lawyers for their services, and that if they had chosen to deduct their pay from the amount recovered, no jury would give a verdict against them, if they were sued for the amount. He maintained that the case came fairly within the view of an equitable assignment, and the Court could not refuse the application. Counsel for the assignees stated that he could not pay the money until directed to do so by order of the Court. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

KINGS COUNTY SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 7.

Before Judge Pratt.

APPOINTMENT OF RAILROAD ASSESSMENT COMMISSIONERS.

The New-York and Boston Railroad Company made an application, through R. W. Van Pelt, Esq., their counsel, for the appointment of Commissioners to assess the damages for right of way through a large number of important pieces of property, situate in the Counties of Putnam and Westchester, including the Van Cortlandt manor and the Westchester County farm. The Court appointed Hon. John B. Haskin, Andrew Findlay, and John W. Carpenter, all of Westchester, such Commissioners, and ordered the first hearing to take place at Brewster Station, in Putnam County, on Monday, Oct. 16, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 7.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R..	117¼	3,000	U. Pac. 1st M..	89⅞
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	118⅜	10,000	do..........	89⅞
10,000	do..........	118⅜	1,000	Alt. & T. H. 1st.	99
135,000	U. S. 5-20 C., 62.	115⅝	2,000	Gal. & C. 1st...	105
750	do....small.	115⅝	2,000	M. & Es. 1st M.	105⅛
9,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new..........	114⅝	2,000	M. & Es. 2d M.	99
9,000	do..........	114⅝	3,000	Gt. West 2d M.	88¼
10,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new..........	114⅛	10,000	Pitt., Ft. W. & Chic., 2d M....	101½
10,500	U. S. 5-20 C., '67.	114⅝	1,800	D. & S. C. 1st..	[illegible]
120,000	do..........	114⅝	4,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st.	89⅞
2,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 R.	111⅛	5,000	N. Miss. 1st M.	86
5,000	do..........	111⅛	100	Merch. Bank......	120
5,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	111⅛	100	Md. Coal Co......c.	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 6s, Cur...	114¼	100	Con. C. of Md.....	[illegible]
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, old.	68	100	Pac. M. S....b. c. c.	[illegible]
5,000	do..........	67	10	Wells-Far. Ex. Sc.	[illegible]
7,000	do..........	67¼	10,000	N. Y. C. & H. C. c.	87⅞
5,000	do..........	67⅜	5,000	do......opg.	88
5,000	do..........	67¼	100	Harlem..........	[illegible]
25,000	Tenn. St. 6s, n.	66⅞	100	L. S. & Mich. So..	[illegible]
1,000	Va. St. 6s, old..	62	16	Un. Pacific..........	[illegible]
25,000	Va. 6s, Con....	64¼	200	do..bet. call.	27⅞
5,000	do..........	64⅜	500	do..........s3.	27⅞
1,000	Ga. St. 7s.......	92½	500	do..........	27⅞
3,000	Ga. St. 7s, G. B.	96½	100	N. J. C. s30.ex div.	108⅛
50,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Jan. & July.	51	100	Mil. & St. Paul ...	[illegible]
3,000	do..........	51½	100	Tol., Wab. & W...	[illegible]
8,000	do..........	51⅜	200	Bos., H. & Erie....	[illegible]
10,000	do..........	51¼	28	Del., Lack. & W....	110⅛
9,000	do..........	51½	100	Alt. & T. H...b. c.	27
10,000	S. C. St. 6s, n., Apl. & Oct. c.	50	100	Morris & Essex...	[illegible]
5,000	Ohio 6s, '81.....	106	100	do..........	[illegible]
6,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '83.	94	65	do..........	95
1,000	Long Dock B..	92	100	St. L. & I. M. b. c.	[illegible]
10,000	C. Pac. R. G. B.	102⅜	100	H. & St. Joseph...	63
25,000	do..........	102⅜	100	do..........	63¼
15,000	U. P. 7s, L. G. B.	79	100	do..........	[illegible]
			200	H. & St. J. Pref...	77
			52	Albany & Susq....	[illegible]
			400	Ohio & Miss..b. c.	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '62.c.	115⅜	300	Pac. M. S.S. Co.s3.	52⅛
10,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '62.	115⅜	500	do...bet. call.	52⅛
20,000	do..........	115⅝	600	do..........	52
45,000	U.S. 5-20 C., '65.	116	10000	N.Y.C. & H. Ctfs.	87¾
11,000	U.S. 5-20 R., '67.	115	2,000	do..........	88¼
15,000	U.S. 5-20 C.. '68.	115	400	Erie..........	30¼
15,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 C., s3..........	111⅜	600	do...bet. call.	30⅛
100	Quick. Mining Co.	19	8	Mich. Cen..........	120
100	do..........	18⅞	100	Lake S. & M. So..	106¼
100	Mariposa Pf........	2½	200	do...bet. call.	106¼
1000	West. U. T...b. c.	66⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts..b3.	122
41	do..........	66⅛	200	do..........	122
200	Ohio & Miss...b. c.	42⅞	100	Mil. & St. Paul...	62⅛
			50	Chic. & Alt..........	118⅜

SATURDAY, Oct. 7—P. M.

The Bank return, while showing further contraction in Loans and Discounts, is less favorable in respect to Lawful Money strength to Deposits and Circulation than last week, and less favorable than was generally looked for on the Street. The Loans decrease $3,199,900. The Deposits decrease $5,554,900; there is a loss on the Gold average of $2,854,200, and in Greenbacks of $676,200. The surplus of Lawful Money over the required 25 ℔ cent. stock on the previous return $3,804,650. It is now reduced to $1,651,400.

The Treasury Office here received for Gold Customs during the week, $3,059,510; paid out, $183,779 Gold interest, and sold $2,000,000 Gold on Thursday.

Money is 7 ℔ cent. at the close of the week; Gold at 114⅞, after selling at 115 ℔ cent., and Foreign Bills advanced to 109 ℔ cent. for 60 days, London.

On the Stock Exchange, the Public Funds were a fraction higher than on Friday. The Central Pacific Bonds were ⅛@¼ ℔ cent. higher; the Southern State Bonds were weak on Tennessees, and steady on Virginias and South Carolinas, and the Railway and Miscellaneous Share speculation was, for the most part, tame. Union Pacific and Erie were weak, and Hannibal and St. Joseph 2¼ ℔ cent. higher, recovering to 63¼ ℔ cent. After the late Boards, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night, the market leaving off dull on the Railways:

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 7.

Gold receipts..................	$982,833 88
Gold payments..................	1,899,909 15
Gold balance..................	64,249,298 11
Currency receipts..................	695,420 85
Currency payments..................	777,133 55
Currency balance..................	10,114,686 27
Customs..................	458,000 00
Canceled gold notes sent to Washington, D. C..................	1,013,900 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 7.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old..................	101¼	....
City 6s, new..................	101⅜	101⅞
Camden and Amboy..................	125½	126
Pennsylvania Central..................	62⅛	62¼
Reading..................	114⅛	114¼
Lehigh Valley..................	61⅛	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie..................	27⅛	27¼
Lehigh Navigation..................	37½	37⅝
Lehigh Gold Loan..................	91½	....

The week's imports of foreign merchandise (other than dry goods) have been to the specie value of $4,353,822.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND-GRANT BONDS

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $1,000, $500, AND $100,

can now be had from the undersigned or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States. The attention of investors is invited to the merits of these bonds, secured by a first and only mortgage on the road, equipments, franchises, and property of a trunk line of railroad which will shorten the distance between New-York and San Francisco some 230 miles, and in addition the mortgage to secure the bonds covers a land-grant of 1,500,000 acres of the most fertile land in the West, which is prohibited from being sold at less than four ($4) dollars per acre by the terms of the mortgage deed, and according to the present market price of the Illinois Central Company's lands is worth $18,750,000. This loan was originally for $5,500,000, but has been largely reduced by subscriptions of actual investors. The remaining balance of the loan is offered at 97½ and accrued interest, but the right is reserved to advance the price at any time, without notice.

The bonds have thirty years to run; bear 8 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, London or Frankfort-on-the-Main, at the option of the holder, without notice, free of taxes. BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST ARE PAYABLE IN GOLD. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered with the coupons ON, or can be registered with the coupons OFF, and interest paid to registered owner. Interest payable Aug. 15 and Feb. 15. A liberal sinking fund, formed from the entire land sales, in payment for which the bonds will be received at par and accrued interest, provides for the early extinguishment of this loan.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

These bonds offer favorable inducements to parties desiring to fund their Five-Twenties or other high-priced securities.

In converting Five-Twenties the investors realize 17 per cent. profit on the principal; 2 per cent. per annum excess of interest; and at the same time get a perfect security.

Maps, circulars, documents, and full information furnished on application.

Though acting as agents for the sale of this loan, our firm buy and sell in their regular business the bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, those of the Eastern Division being now quoted at 102 and accrued interest. These were originally placed by us at 97½.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞TO INVESTORS!

FOR SALE.

$140,000 Davis County, Mo., 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 70 and interest.

40,000 Clinton County, Mo., 8 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 65 and interest.

5,000 Platte County, Mo., 10 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 95 and interest.

40,000 City of Trenton County, Mo., 8 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 75 and interest.

50,000 City of Cameron County, Mo., 8 ℔ cent. Bonds, at 75 and interest.

85,000 Leavenworth County, Kansas, 7 ℔ cent. Bonds, 77 and interest.

The above Bonds have from five to twenty years to run. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York. Official documents and full particulars can be obtained at the banking-office of

RANDALL H. FOOTE,
No. 57 Exchange-place.

☞ THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY is now very nearly finished, and trains will be running through from Tomah to St. Paul by Nov. 1. The earnings of the Road from local traffic on the completed portion constitute already a profitable business; and arrangements and connections are about perfected which will make it the Great Air-Line Route from Chicago to the North-west, effecting a saving of more than 100 miles over the present route. The Bonds are a First Mortgage on the road itself and on a valuable Land Grant of 1,000,000 acres. They bear interest in gold at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, and are sold now at 90 and accrued interest in currency by WHITE, MORRIS & CO., No. 18 Wall-st., and GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY, No. 16 Wall-st., where pamphlets and further information may be obtained.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 7—12 M.—The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount 1 ℔ cent., and is now 5 ℔ cent.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92¾ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅞; 1865, old, 93⅛; 1867, 92¼; 10-40s, 89⅛.

1½ P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92¾; 1867, 92; 10-40s, 89⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened strong; Middling Upland, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay up to the 6th inst., since the last report, have been 2,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady; Middling Uplands, 9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅛d.; the sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, including 5,000 for export and speculation. PRODUCE—TALLOW, 46s. ℔ cwt.

Evening—Fine RESIN, 23s. ℔ cwt. for best fine Pale American. Spirits TURPENTINE, 48s. ℔ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—TALLOW, 46s. 9d. ℔ cwt., for new. Refined PETROLEUM, 18¾d.@18⅞d. ℔ gallon.

Evening.—Spirits of TURPENTINE, 47s. ℔ cwt.

[Advertisement.]

Why is Croton water so dirty? seems to be the leading query of the day. Every one knows it is not fit to drink unless you use one of the Diaphragm Filters, which removes all impurity, and makes the water pure as crystal. GEO. J. CLAN RANALD, successor to ALEX. McKENZIE & CO., practical plumber and gas-fitter, No. 35 West 4th-st., corner Greene-st.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 8—*In steam-ship Baltic, for Liverpool.*—James McHenry, Samuel Lord, George Walker, John L. King, Rev. D. S. Dodge, Dr. R. M. Littler and lady, Mrs. R. W. Dodge, Anson G. B. Dodge, Mrs. Dr. Carnochan, Mrs. Gen. Morris, George Merritt, Mrs. J. E. Merritt, Miss Merritt, Miss Helen Merritt, Miss Florence Merritt, Miss Georgiana Merritt, Mrs. Mackie, Joshua Whiting, W. A. O. Doherty, Sidney Sweet and lady, Edwin F. Sweet, Francis Fitch, John T. Sherman, J. Pierpont, W. C. Lincoln, A. B. Knapp, Francis Arding, J. H. Hart, D. R. Knight and lady, George W. Warren, Owen Fitzsimmons, J. E. Lewis, Mr. Dodge, Mr. Sedgwick and lady, E. McDormott and lady, L. Hall, James A. H. Bell, James Hart, J. E. Lewis, Miss Lillie Van Vechtin, J. J. Zurcher and lady, B. D. Gilbert and lady, Rev. George Brayton, Elias Dexter, N. A. Williams, George S. Mawson, Mr. Loveland and lady, Miss Lucy Dawes, Mrs. Dyer, Herman Weber, M. J. McHaffie, James O'Reilly, Rev. Silas Farrington, Lyman H. Bagg, H. W. De Forest, Alfred Mason and lady, Miss E. V. Mason, Miss Annie Mason, E. Moulton, E. Peet, L. C. Austin, L. Knapp and lady, J. C. Fagan, W. S. Godbe and lady, Miss Ogden, Miss Fox, T. Ballen, James Winterbottom, Edward McNamara, Frank McElderry, Henry F. Watt, Mrs. Daily, Miss A. Daily, Master Daily, Grier Kidder and friend, N. W. Dodge, J. Stoddard, wife, child and nurse, Miss J. W. Brawer, H. A. Folsom, Miss Norton, Miss L. Wilkinson, Chas. Beecher and wife, Chas. Green, Sr., Miss. N. Beecher, W. H. Aiken, Miss S. L. Hooner, Miss L. Merriman, Miss C. Taylor, Richard Milner, J. H. Bradly, F.J. Ingraham, E. Bawles, W. H. Bush, R. B. Smith, F. Meincke, wife and infant, A. B. Munger, Mrs. A. B. Mungen, W. B. Woodbridge, G. L. McCanike and wife, Master R. Casens, G. S. Mills, John M. Guerara and wife, J. G. Shuttleworth, D. D. Shuttleworth, H. L. D. Forest, J. H. Williams.

OCT. 2—*In steam-ship Ville de Paris, for Brest and Havre.*—Mrs. W. J. Pease, Miss Carrie C. Pease, Herbert Wadsworth, W. Pembroke, A. M. Pillet, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Yates, Mlle. Celine Marton, J. P. Chemidlin, J. Jose Teixeion, H. O. Skinner, George Weikham, Count De Nanteuil, Col. and Mrs. Penand, Mr. and Mrs. L. Blackstone, Miss H. B. Blackstone, W. W. Blackstone, Mrs. N. Guillard, Miss Eliza Gillard, Chas. Leroy, Mrs. C. S. Roberts, Mrs. T. P. Dimpfie, Wm. O'Sullivan Dimpfie, Mrs. Howard Milmick, 2 children and nurse, Mr. Jouanique, Mrs. Jouanique, Miss Ellen S. S. Clarke, Charles Thiesset, J. Frankee, Mme. Lea Silly, Jules Prevot, Mr. and Mrs. G. Briant, V. M. Moore, Mrs. E. A. Lawrence, A. Mauger, G. E. Lawrence, Miss E. Brumidi, Charles D. Sallman, Mr. Delrue, Mrs. Murray, Miss Murray, Mrs. Grandpierre and child, S. C. Smith, J. Sumowski, Mr. Boell, G. Glackmeyer, A. Bartheldi, Maru Simozo, C. W. Morgan, John H. Iselin, Miss C. Earle, Mrs. C. E. Bancroft, Miss Bancroft and governess, Jean Dimant, Eugene Philippe, Mr. Alex. J. O. Morat, A. Marchand, James Goggin, Alphonse L. Fanchere, Leon Dulion, Louis Craimer, Mr. and Mrs. Schneider, Mrs. Perraud's maid, Miss Lucus, Alfred Soyer, Miss Adrienne Soyer, Miss Evangeline Soyer, Miss Maria Soyer, Mr. Glorian, George Renoit, Rev. P. Lacoste, Rev. Philip Maurel, Rev. Mr. Duclere, Rev. Charles Gonant, Sapes Bertrand, Reviere Pierre, Reveire Clare, Leon Thion, A. Dubler, Mrs. Prescott Ward, G. Baron, Miss Baron, Reviere Francaisque, Mrs. Basetiere and child, Mrs. Martin, Miss Ardemise Sutteller, Francis Berthoud, Miss J. Devison, Benost Padey, Alphonse Noel, Leon Lamaison, Auguste Armand, Fanny Colas.

OCT. 7—*In steam-ship City of Paris, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Gilling, Miss Annie Josephine McMahon, Miss Elizabeth Fletcher, Mrs. C. Hayward, Mrs. Syms, Miss Barham, J. Rounsevell, W. B. Cotton, Albert E. Strasny, Mr. Reese, F. Hemsley, James T. Lee, Andrew Stewart, Capt. J. Blake, W. Parker, B. S. Barne, John McSweeney, C. Grennan, Messrs. Kondo, Oharo, Tonee, Ossada, Arbura and Yibaro, of Japan, G. W. Miller, James Vaughey and lady, Charles A. Sudlow, H. Coops Busgers, Mary Ann Nolan and child, Miss Isabella Johnson, Miss Sarah E. Mills, Francis West, Mr. Barrett, Mr. Hopper.

OCT. 7—*In Steamship Spain for Liverpool.*—D. Morissy, Mrs. E. Ashton, Miss I. Macauley, Miss M. Manello, Miss S. Johnson, P. Bunett, J. Brown, S. Wood, Mrs. S. Wood, R. Langman, Mrs. R. Langman, Miss M. Langman, F. Beyer, W. Potter, C. H. Jack, Mrs. C. H. Jack, Miss M. Jack, Miss E. Neal, Miss R. Urey, Mrs. J. Stanton, Dr. J. Robinson, Miss K. McQuigan, T. Corley, P. Teesdale, F. Horne, F. Ball, Miss F. Ball, Miss L. Ball, C. Squres, T. O'Connor, Miss M. Summerton, Miss J. Jameson, T. Marsello, Miss T. Marsello.

OCT. 7—*In steam-ship Britannia, for Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry.*—Mrs. Pauline W. Davis, Miss Maybell P. Davis, Miss Pauline W. Pope, Miss Harriet E. Chace, to Leghorn; Mrs. Constance Klancke, to Hamburg; Stephen Shackleton, Charles Tupper, Mrs. Margaret L. Bailey, Miss Fanny M. Bailey, Miss Margaret L. Bailey, Miss Sarah B. Bailey, Geo. Parker, J. V. Eccles, R. A. Miller, John Ross, Samuel Taylor, James Murray, Alexander Scott, Mrs. E. Lowrie, John Kelland and wife, Miss Mary Powell, Lula Kelland, and other passengers in the steerage.

OCT. 7—*In steam ship Tripoli, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Joaquim, J. G. Morales, Mrs. J. Wells Southworth, Mrs. George C. Southworth, Mr. and Mrs. Smithson, Miss Amenia Barber and friend.

In steam-ship Magnolia, for Savannah.—Mrs. Casens, Mrs. Atkinson, infant and nurse, C. M. Holst, J. F. Weston, Mrs. M. C. Cobb and child, Miss G. H. Lamb, Mrs. W. P. Lampley, W. S. Riglander, M. Riglander, Mr. Isaacs, P. Walter, L. D. Ball, A. Abbott, Miss Rosefield, Joseph Gillick, W. Czurda, J. F. Jones, C. Balzean, L. Botte, L. Cullat, Chas. Coleman, F. D. Dehenty, L. Walsh, Miss R. Williams, Miss M. Wilson, Miss L. Hayward, Miss S. Throp, Miss J. Throp, Charles Dunn, Geo. McGrath, John Jones, W. Green, R. G. Whitaker, John Skinner, John Banvard, L. Thompson, R. Barker.

In steam-ship Huntsville, for Savannah.—Peter Jackson, Wm. Smith, Mr. Gradot, J. Hall, Wm. Hall, Mrs. Kate Norton, Miss Julia Burns, L. Joe, Mr. Lazams, J. A. Hunter, R. Waugh, Geo. W. Wardwell and daughter, Mrs. Aikin, Mrs. Murphy and servant, J. A. Forster, J. L. Foster, M. Gobel, J. Hosker, Mrs. R. Foster, Miss A. S. Blood, O. J. Bogg, W. B. Butter, Mr. Beatty and 2 children, Mrs. J. A. Reilly, Mrs. Gradot and servant, Mrs. Zulavsky, J. J. Harley and lady, Mrs. Almira Rogers, Miss Lindsey, Mrs. A. Lewis, Mrs. H. Lewis, Mrs. J. Reilly, Mr. Stallworthy.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:03 | Sun sets.......5:31 | Moon rises..12:00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:52 | Gov. Island..3:41 | Hell Gate...5:03

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Tripoli, (Br.) Barr, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Spain, (Br.,) Grace, Liverpool, National Steamship Co.; Britannia, (Br.,) Morrison, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre, George Mackenzie; City of Galveston, Eldridge, Galveston and Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah, Wm. R. Garrison; Huntsville, Crowell, Savannah, Robert Lowden & Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Allemannia, (Ger.,) Barends, Hamburg, &c., Kunhardt & Co.; Weser, (Ger.,) Wenke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashland, Moore, Philadelphia, James Hand; Alliance, Shute, Salem; Western Metropolis, Quick, New-Orleans, Fred. Baker; George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Wyanoke, Browne, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; F. Cadwallader, Hazell, Baltimore; Ann Eliza, Richards, Philadelphia, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; E. N. Fairchild, Trout, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia.

Ship Merom, Lowell, Liverpool, E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Barks Dagmar, (Nor.,) Jensen, Cork or Falmouth, orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Othere, (Br.,) McGregor, Havre, D. M. McColl; Martha Rudman, (Ger.,) Berg, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lawrence, Howes, Trieste, Carver & Barnes.

Brigs G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Newcomb, London, P. J. Nevius & Sons; Thomas Campbell, (Br.,) Lewis, Weymouth, N. S., J. W. Elwell & Co.; W. Mallory, Jr., Burroughs, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; A. West, (Br.,) LeBlanc, Cork or Falmouth, for orders, Heney & Parker; Peter Roberts, (Br.,) Hughes, Windsor, N. S., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schrs. Sarah A. Reed, Reed, Para, (Port.,) F. Moran; Meyan, Rogers, Jackson, Norfolk, C. E. Staples; Evelyn, Burger, Stamford; H. V. Crandall, (Br.,) McBurnie, St. Johns, N. F., Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Minnesota, Phinney, Wilmington, N. C., Ferguson & Wood; Ben Davis, Wilmington, N. C., R. S. Powell; Albert Thomas, Rose, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Co.; Minnie, Errickson, Baltimore, W. Chalmers; Lucy Ames, Torrey, Boston; E. Lameyer, Gorman, Jacmel, H. Becker & Co.; J. M. Morales, Newman, Falmouth, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Harbor Island, B. J. Wenberg; Mary D. Leach, Atkins, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; William M. Jones, Davis, New-Orleans, R. H. Drummond & Co.; Seguin, Davis, Jacksonville, S. C. Loud & Co.; Lizzie Evans, Mahan, Washington, D.C., T. Holmes & Co.; Ida Grant, Caldwell, Tom's River, N.J.; Trade Wind, Ingraham, Boston; N. Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.

Sloop Union, Hutchinson, New-Haven, Ferguson & Wood.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Champion, Lockwood, Charleston, S. C., Sept. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Delaney, St. Domingo City Sept. 28, Samana 29, and Porto Plata Oct. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford Bros. & Co. Oct. 6, at 2½ P. M., lat. 37 27, lon. 74 10, passed ship Uncle Joe, bound S.

Steam-ship Franconia, Bragg, Portland, with mdse., &c., to J. F. Ames.

United States steam-frigate Severn, (W. E. Fitzhugh,) Norfolk 48 hours.

Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, of and 28 ds. from Londonderry, with mdse. and 47 passengers to G. and J. Knox & Co.

Ship Tyro, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Baker, Shields 30 ds., with gas coal to Briggs & Co.—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Ship Villa Franca, Morgan, London Aug. 23 and the Isle of Wight 27th, with mdse. and 2 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons.

Bark Freeman, Dennis, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Fletcher, Sunderland Sept. 2, and Pentland Frith 5th, with 1,076 tons railroad iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Oct. 5, off Nantucket, signalled bark Sea Gem, (Br.,) from Liverpool, for Baltimore; same time, bark Kensington, (Br.,) from Hamburg, for Philadelphia.

Bark Providenza, (Ital.,) Dodero, Marseilles 60 ds., with mdse. to master. Passed Gibraltar Aug. 24. Had variable weather.

Bark Yumuri, (of Nassau,) Johnson, Sagua 12 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Emma F. Secor, (of St. John, N. B.,) Coonan, Boston 3 ds., in ballast to Heney & Parker.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Wentworth, N. S., 14 ds., with 240 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Rising Sun, (of New-Haven,) Griffing, Mayaguez, Porto Rico, via Long Island Sound 17 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong.

Schr. E. M. Brainard, Colton, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Lugano, Hubbard, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Young Teazer, Strout, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. Thomas Potter, Allen, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Elm City, Kelly, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Fashion, Davis, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Henrietta, Jones, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. Goodwin, Bishop, Hartford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wreath, Bunker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Willard, Anderson, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Brown, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Foam, Hoffman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Harmona, Sturges, Stonington, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. H. Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. Pouder, Brown, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Lillias, Griffin, Bangor, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Lady Jane, Haggerty, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. R. McFee, Hubbard, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. P. C. Shultus, Young, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. O. F. Hawley, Bayles, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Jane Maria, Bushnell, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. New-Regulus, Hallock, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Farnum, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Bates, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Tabitha & Hannah, Dill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Golden Rule, Horton, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ed. Ewing, Lynch, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Davis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Edward Lindsley, Hill, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. L. Marts, Marts, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ira Laffrenier, Coleman, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Wave, Selsey, Elizabethport, for Bristol.

Schr. Ada H. Benden, Clark, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Uncas, Champlin, Norwich, for Philadelphia.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Jones, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Mary Brockway, Brockway, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Freestone, Pelton, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Daniel Russell, Chatfield, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Rogers, Dickinson, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Luna Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Kate & Mary, Coggswell, New-Haven.

Schr. Waterloo, Ryder, Rondout, for Belfast.

Schr. Susan, Curtis, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. G. L., Chase, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. M. Freeman, Eldridge, Providence.

Schr. Warren Gates, Smith, Greenwich.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Carter, Providence.

Schr. Mary Natt, Parker, Providence.

Schr. J. M. Bayles, Arnold, Providence.

Schr. Evergreen, Bunce, Providence.

Schr. Alabama, Messevey, New-Bedford.

Schr. W. L. Peck, Bunce, Hartford.

Schr. Anna Elizabeth, Kelly, Harwich.

Schr. Leader, Allen, Newport.

Schr. Manna, Morris, New-Bedford.

Schr. Uncle Joe, Mayo, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Fashion, Carbray, Bridgeport.

Schr. S. K. Lane, Fuller, Yarmouth.

Schr. Saml. D. Hart, Perry, New-Bedford.

Schr. Fleetwing, Nash, New-Haven.

Schr. Abbie Oakes, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Amelia, Kenniston, New-Haven.

WIND—Sunset, light, N., hazy off shore.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Baltic, Tripoli, City of Paris and Spain, for Liverpool; Ville de Paris, for Havre; Weser, for Bremen; Allemannia, for Hamburg; Brittania, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for Galveston; George Washington and Western Metropolis, for New-Orleans; Magnolia and Huntsville, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Wyanoke and George B. Upton, for Norfolk, &c.; E. C. Knight, for Georgetown, D. C.; Great Western, for Liverpool.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Arr. ships Brooksville, London; Orion, Liverpool; bark M. B. Stetson, Cienfuegos.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 7.—Passed in for Baltimore, brig Italia, from Ponce.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 6.—Arr., Spanish bark Tres de Mayo, from Havanna. Cld., schr. Robt. Caldwell, for New Haven.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Oct. 7—7 P. M.—Arr., steamer Nereus, New-York, for Boston; schr. Rising Sun, Boston, for Wilmington, N. C. Sld., steamers Nereus, Aries, Derigo; brig Open Sea; schrs. A. C. Buckley and Peiro. Wind N. N. W.; weather thick and rainy.

Foreign Ports.

AUCKLAND, Aug. 14.—Arr. ship East Lothian, from New-York. At Dunedin Aug. 14, ship Game Cock, from New-York, via Melbourne. Loading at Auckland—Ship East Lothian, for New-York; will sail in a few days. Cargo, 280 tons gum kawa, 20 tons flax.

The ship Gosland, Bates, master, from China, bound for Dunedin, put into Auckland leaky and with sickness on board. She has 286 Chinese passengers for Otago.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The Cunard steam-ship China, Capt. Macauley, from New-York Sept. 27, touched at Queenstown, today, and proceeded for Liverpool.

FRENCH CHINA
AT HALF PRICE.

FRENCH CHINA TEA CUPS, $1 HALF DOZEN.
DINNER PLATES, $2 DOZEN.
TEA PLATES, $1 50 DOZEN.
CHINA DINNER SERVICE FOR TWELVE, $17.
WHITE CHINA TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $5 50.
GOBLETS, FINE, $1 DOZEN.
FINE WINE GLASSES, 90c. DOZEN.
GOLD BAND TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 50.
DECORATED BAND TEA SETS, 44 PIECES, $9 50.
CHINA SOUP TUREENS, $1 75.
BRONZES, CLOCKS, PLATED GOODS.

French Arcade,
NO. 843 BROADWAY.

FURNITURE.
AT RETAIL.

WE MANUFACTURE THE MEDIUM QUALITIES OF FURNITURE, SUCH AS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITES
From $75 to $500.
PARLOR SUITES
From $100 to $600.

We have opened our immense
WHOLESALE WAREROOMS
To the Retail Trade, and show the largest variety of any manufacturer in the City.

Printed illustrations of all styles of Furniture of our own manufacture furnished, on application by mail or otherwise. EDW. W. BAXTER & CO.,
202 and 204 Canal-st., Cor. Mulberry.

LITOLFF'S
STANDARD AND POPULAR EDITIONS

Of Classical Works are not only the largest collection of this kind, but also preferable for all others in elegance, correctness and cheapness. The catalogue, which has also been increased this year with a great many valuable numbers, will be sent, if desired, to any address free of charge.

HENRY LITOLFF,
No. 211 4th-av. (Union-square.)

CHAMOIS
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
REAL BUCK GLOVES,
CHEST PROTECTORS
For Autumn and Winter Use.
UNION ADAMS & CO.,
No. 637 Broadway.

Nicol & Davidson,
CHINA, GLASS,
BRONZES AND GILT GOODS,
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
CHANDELIERS
AND GAS-FIXTURES.
NEW STYLES NOW OPENING.
No. 686 Broadway.

Degraaf & Taylor,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
FURNITURE DEALERS,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,
Have the largest and best assorted stock of
Parlor,
Chamber,
and Dining-room
Furniture.
In the City, which they retail at wholesale prices,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &C.
A FINE STOCK OF FURNITURE AT OUR BRANCH STORE,
NO. 31 4TH-AV.

FURNITURE AND BEDDING.

In consequence of our ENORMOUS SALES and IMMENSE FACILITIES FOR PRODUCTION, we are enabled to offer goods in our line at very reasonable prices. We have constantly on hand an elegant line of PARLOR FURNITURE, CHAMBER SETS of the most elegant and latest designs; Buffets, Secretaries, Etageres, Hall stands; also, ORDINARY CHAMBER and KITCHEN FURNITURE, BEDDING and MATTRESSES of every description, on hand and made to order. Our FEATHERS are purified and deodorized by steam, rendering them perfectly odorless, and preventing moths from destroying them.

G. & S. HEYMAN & MACK,
Warerooms, Nos. 388 and 390 Hudson-st.,
Nos. 276, 278, 280 and 282 Houston-st.
Main entrance corner Houston and Hudson sts.
Up-town store, No. 555 6th-av., corner 32d-st.
Factories, Nos. 376, 378 and 380 Hudson-st., New-York.

ANOTHER BOOK.
ADDRESS TO THE WHITED SEPULCHRES.
TABLE OF CONTENTS:

1. There is a personal God—who ordered and rules the universe. We believe in Him.
2. We are of God—our bodies of His body—our souls of His soul—our spirits of both.
3. We live forever as we are—death is a change of clothing only. The dead, so called, are living. They walk about as we do; in the form guard and converse with their friends.
4. We are each entitled to as much of the earth as we have need—no more. Whatever we have in excess is the property of others, and should be restored to the owners. So also as to self-control and the management of affairs.
5. Every one should be busied in productive industry. Idleness is a crime to the rich no less than to the poor. The surplus of storekeepers, grocers, brokers, and other middlers constitute dead weight, and they should be transferred to useful occupations. Like gamblers and prostitutes, they keep the people poor. They cost too much.
6. We ought to be just. We wish to be so. But when we know that nine-tenths of the best men, and nearly half of the finer women, including many matrons, are unchaste, the few remaining pure men and the many pure women ought to place all the unchaste on a like basis. Why close our doors on a "fallen" woman, who fell because she was forced to, and who remains so because she can't help it, while we cordially invite the "fallen" man who fell because he wished to, and remains because he desires it? Why deny to woman a part in public affairs, and the control of herself in business, notwithstanding a majority of women are purer, better and wiser than men?
7. There is but one truth. It is the harmonious cooperation of intelligences in maintenance, development and administration. Wherefore, let the living machinery of the world, now out of gear, be suffered to adjust itself. It will then operate harmoniously, and with great strength and beauty of performance.

The propelling power is God Almighty. Fear not. He will preserve its movements and direct its uses—keep it oiled, burnished and delightful to look upon. And men and women, old and young—all, everywhere, will be more Christlike, pure and noble, and enjoy more of the good things of life than ever yet was known. The sexes will enjoy more, children more, husbands and wives more, teachers and pupils more; officers, farmers, merchants, divines, physicians, lawyers, painters, poets, philosophers, artists, and, in fine, all, everywhere, will have that which few have ever had—perfect enjoyment of everything natural and sound, with the approval of good conscience and of God.

JONATHAN EDWARDS.
NEW-YORK, October, 1871.

Warren Range,
With its special conveniences, the Dumping and Shaking Grate, Fender-guard, Warming Closet and Double Elevated Oven, made by FULLER, WARREN & CO., No. 236 Water-st.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

GRAND OPENING
On Monday,
AT
W. K. PEYTON'S,
NOS. 272 AND 274 BOWERY,
OF
THE LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES IN
PLAIN AND FANCY DRESS GOODS.
LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS.
OTTOMAN STRIPED SHAWLS,
An immense variety of styles.
BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS,
In new and very handsome styles.
BLACK SILK VELVETS AND VELVETEENS,
COLORED VELVETEENS,
All Shades.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Blankets and Flannels,
Just Purchased at Auction,
20 to 25 per cent. below regular prices.
ALSO,
5 Cases WATERPROOF CLOAKINGS, at 75 cents per yard; regular price $1 a yard.
W. K. PEYTON, Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery.